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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN STOCKS FALLING IN THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Times* in its financial column to-day says: "Foreign stocks yesterday were characterized by a severe fall in Turks, which drags down the whole market. There was, in fact, something like a panic on the Stock Exchange in Turks, Egyptians, and Peruvians. The last two fell in sympathy, but rallied before the close."

To-day the effects are still felt and foreign stocks are reported falling heavily.

THE STEAMER NEVADA ARRIVES AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The steamer Nevada has arrived at Liverpool. She broke her piston when 1,000 miles from Fastnet Light. Otherwise she is uninjured.

INVESTIGATING THE LOSS OF THE ABBOTSFORD.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—The Board of Trade has begun an inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship Abbotsford.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE DAKOTA.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Dakota, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Aug. 10, arrived to-day.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF DORREGARAY, THE CARLIST, IN CATALONIA.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—A royal brigade under command of Gen. Delatre routed Dorregaray while the latter was endeavoring to penetrate into Aragon, and forced him to retreat to the mountains near Tremp, in Catalonia. Gen. Jovellar holds the mountain passes at Balaguer, and will prevent Dorregaray from escaping in the direction of Lerida.

CAPTURE OF AN ALFONSIST PROVISION TRAIN.

BOURG LA DAME, Aug. 19.—A Carlist force operating in the neighborhood of Belver for the purpose of intercepting supplies between Puigcerda and Seo de Urgel yesterday captured twelve wagons loaded with provisions belonging to the royal army.

Gen. Saballs has arrived in front of Seo de Urgel. Other Carlist bodies are approaching, and an attempt will be made to raise the siege.

FRANCE.

THE MEASURES AGAINST BONAPARTIST AGITATORS—MR. GLADSTONE'S BOOK ON CATHOLICISM.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 19.—The Republican Permanent Committee to-day presented an interpellation to M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, concerning the Bonapartist demonstration newspaper articles and the prohibition of the sale of Gladstone's pamphlet against Vaticanism. M. Buffet defended the course of the Government, and said vigorous measures had been directed against the Bonapartist newspapers. He said he had received no request to authorize the sale of Gladstone's book, but would not authorize the circulation of polemics against the Catholic faith.

M. Buffet further explained that Gladstone's publications were allowed to be sold in the shops, but were not authorized to be hawked about the streets.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT POITIERS.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—A Catholic Congress at Poitiers began its sessions to-day. The opening sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Orleans.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Cardinal McCloskey today received visits from the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Paris. He starts for Rome in the beginning of next week.

GERMANY.

SEN. MEIGGS INVITED TO A MILITARY REVIEW.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The German War Office has invited Gen. Meigge, of the United Srtes Army, to witness the military manœuvres in Silesia next Autumn.

RUSSIA.

THREE HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED AT RYEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—Three hundred houses were burned at Ryeff to-day.

TURKEY.

AN OFFER OF AUSTRIAN INTERVENTION REPUSED BY THE PORTE.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—It is said that Austria has offered, under a guarantee of the Northern European Empires to intervene for the pacification of the Herzegovinians upon the basis of a reform in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, but that the Porte has refused the offer.

THE PRINCE OF SERBIA WANTS LIGHT ON THE INSURRECTION.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—A Vienna special to *La Liberté* says Prince Milan of Serbia has addressed a note to the powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, complaining that he has not been informed of their intentions regarding the insurrection which is extending into Serbia, and which seems to threaten to assume proportions which may render its suppression impossible.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the extensive planing mill of Shepard, Davis & Co. in Burlington, Vt., at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The water-sprinklers in the mill were put in immediate operation, and these, with the force pumps and hydrants and the Fire Department of the city, had the fire under control in less than thirty minutes. The origin of the fire and the amount of damage have not yet been ascertained. The property was fully insured.

A fire at Sacramento, Cal., Wednesday night destroyed the wood and coal sheds of the Pacific Railroad Company, together with fifteen cars loaded with wheat, and damaged the Pioneer Flour Mills and the gas works. Loss, $30,000.

John A. Dorne's belting mill at North Adams, Mass., was burned with its contents last evening. The loss is $5,000; covered by insurance.

FAILED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—William Braden, a prominent merchant and real estate dealer, made an assignment of all his property yesterday. His liabilities are $150,000; the assets are valued at $270,000.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR SERENADED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The *Union and American's* Chattanooga special to-night says: "Senator Key was serenaded by a large crowd of citizens to-night. In his speech acknowledging the compliment he said that, though a Democrat, he was no mere partisan. He should regard himself not merely the representative of a section, but as bound to work for the best interests of the whole country. Universal satisfaction is expressed throughout East Tennessee with his appointment, and those who know him best are confident that he will reflect honor upon the State, and credit upon Gov. Porter's judgment in making the appointment.

Bonfires are lit and fireworks exploded here in honor of his appointment."

THURMAN'S PRIVATE VIEWS.

WHAT HE WAS OVERHEARD TO SAY AT PUT-IN-BAY—ALL OF WHICH HE DENIES.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—Wednesday morning the *Leader* contained the following letter from Put-in-Bay, Ohio, over the signature of "Visitor:" On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, Senator Thurman and Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, were sitting in front of the West House, at Put-in-Bay, and is the property of the Cleveland *Leader*,] were sitting in front of the West House, at Put-in-Bay, and, in presence of a third party, engaged in an earnest and mournful conversation upon the Democratic ticket and prospects in this State. Mr. Cook, in the course of the conversation, expressed the opinion of Sam Cary that he was too much of a dead-weight for the party to carry, and that the party made a great mistake in nominating him, so much so that the ticket was in absolute danger of defeat.

Mr. Thurman responded, saying that he agreed with Mr. Cook; that he had no respect for Mr. Cary, as he considered him a mere political adventurer, narrow-minded, perfectly unprincipled, with an active mind, but totally unbalanced. He believed him to be an unscrupulous demagogue, one whose great forte is to appeal to the passions of his hearers. In fact, he considered Cary to be an out-and-out Communist. As for himself, the Senator said under no circumstances would he speak at the same meeting where Sam Cary was to speak, for his own self-respect forbade him to be seen in his company. He said he never heard Cary but twice in his life, and did not wish to hear him again under any circumstances, so great was his feeling of contempt for that hypocritical temperance spouter. He heard him deliver a temperance lecture in Columbus, from the west end of the State-house, some years ago, but his vituperative abuse of men who dealt in liquors was so violent and slanderous that he only remained a few minutes, and came away disgusted. The next time he heard Sam was at Zanesville, during the campaign of 1872, where he [Thurman] had an appointment to speak. When he arrived at the place of meeting he found, much to his surprise, that Sam Cary was announced as one of the speakers, and he was compelled in spite of himself to listen to him.

Mr. Cook remarked that it was very unfortunate for the Democracy that the Catholic question had been brought in; that it was going to result in many Democrats voting with the Republicans, and in many more staying away from the polls. He feared that this alone would lose the State to the Democracy.

Mr. Thurman replied, emphatically, "Yes, we shall lose the State. The —— priests have overdone the thing by sticking their noses into our politics, and they deserve to be beaten, to teach them their place. The Democracy only have themselves to blame in submitting to the demands of the priests in the way they did. It was unfortunate, indeed, that the Catholic question was lugged into the campaign. The Democracy was the only party that ever did anything for the Catholics, and it would seem that the more that is done for them the more they will demand. Their arrogance is insufferable, and as we shall be defeated anyway, I hope it will hereafter teach these meddlesome priests a lesson that they would understand—that is, to let politics alone. I, for one, don't propose to stand any further nonsense from these fellows."

The Senator went on to defend the position he took in his Mansfield speech, saying that he had been most outrageously abused and misrepresented by the Republican press; that had he come out flat-footedly in opposition to the financial plank in the State platform he would have been more bitterly abused by his own party press; that he was accused by the Republican press for the position he had taken in that speech; therefore, that position was the best for his own personal interest.

The above report of the conversation is correct, as far as statements uttered were concerned. The language may vary a little. His expression in regard to Cary, the priests, and acknowledging that the State is lost, are given in his exact language.

This morning a telegram signed A. G. Thurman, was received by the *Leader* saying: "The letter signed 'Visitor,' is a tissue of falsehoods." This being shown the correspondent Mr. E. C. Nelson, he writes the *Leader* a second letter, stating that he was seated on the lawn in front of Put-in-Bay House, Sunday, reading a newspaper, when Senator Thurman and Mr. Cooke came out and seated themselves about four feet from him. They carried on their conversation openly and unreservedly, and obliged him to hear or move his seat. Accompanying the letter is an affidavit, sworn to before a Notary Public, in which Mr. Nelson affirms that the conversation, as reported in Wednesday's letter, is true in every particular, so far as the sentiments therein are concerned. This matter creates considerable interest among the members of both political parties.

RUMOR ABOUT GOV. ALLEN.

HIS POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL—HIS HEALTH NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO STAND THE CANVASS—OTHER REASONS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The Toledo *Blade* this evening publishes the following article, based on private information regarded by that paper as entirely reliable:

"There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the condition of the Governor's health is such that his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest is quite probable. His personal friends desire him to withdraw for the protection of his health and the prolongation of his life, while his political friends regard his defeat for Governor as certain, which result would be disastrous to his Presidential prospects. By his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest and the placing of some other man at the head of the ticket, defeat in October would enable the friends of Allen to go before the National Convention with the plea that he is the only Democrat who can carry Ohio. Thurman and his friends bitterly oppose Allen's withdrawal under any circumstances, as they expect to make capital in the National Convention by the defeat of Allen and his unlimited inflation scheme. These rumors are now afloat among certain inner circles of the Democratic Party, and should a change be made in the head of the Democratic ticket, it may be looked for soon."

ANOTHER FAST TROTTER FOR BONNER'S STABLE.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Robert Bonner, of New-York, purchased the famous seven-year-old trotter Grafton, to-day, from Richard Penniston, of Lexington, Ky. He is seven years old, by Waxy, dam by Kavanagh's Gray Eagle, and made a trial mile at Cleveland, in 2:15½. The price is not known, but is said to be $35,000. He was shipped to New-York by express to-night.

A CONVICT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—George W. Pemberton, who is confined in the Suffolk County Jail awaiting execution for the murder of Mrs. Garrett Bingham, stabbed himself in four places last night with the handle of a spoon, which he had sharpened. He is in a critical condition.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Ex-State Engineer Richmond has been subpœnaed to appear before the Canal Investigation Commission to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Information is received from the Sheriff of Wayne County that the subpœna has been served.

HEAVY RAINS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 19.—Heavy rains are prevailing throughout Colorado and New-Mexico, and the prospects for an abundant grain crop are unusually good.

GOV. TILDEN'S AMBITION.

LOOKING TOWARD THE WHITE HOUSE

OBJECT OF HIS MANIPULATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AND THE CONVENTION—A FREE TALK WITH HIM ON THE PRESIDENCY—A FORTY YEARS OLD ANECDOTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1875.

The grand army of politicians representing the Democracy of the State, which has occupied so large a share of attention here during the past two or three days, broke camp last night and this morning, and the squads and cohorts have probably reached their "deestreaks" and are making ready for the Fall campaign. Of course there are a few Democrats left here, but they are in the main the leaders, the wealthy, ostentatious "swallow-tailed" representatives of the party, who rave all Winter about centralism, imperialism, and aristocracy, and come up here in the Summer time to occupy cottages or rooms en suite, to drive liveried four-in-hands garnished with footmen in drab and gold, buckskin breeched and top-booted, and to give gorgeous dinners and toady generally to such scions of the British or Continental nobility as chance this way. When the titled folks are not about they content themselves by paying court to each other and fulminating campaign mottoes, documents, and catch-words to be used in the struggle which is to regenerate the State next Fall from the moribund corruption with which it has been overtaken. It is cheerful to know that the leaders are so excessively intent on making reparation by the party for the wrongs which have been inflicted on the people by the Lords, the Denisons, and other representatives of the party who were here yesterday as members of the State Central Committee. Gov. Tilden and his family and suite are still here, and will probably remain at the Governor's Cottage at the United States Hotel until the forces again rally for the Syracuse Convention. Then, as he found it expedient to come here and manage the State Committee, he will doubtless go to Syracuse to manage the State Convention. The intervening period will be devoted to rest and recuperation after the mental and bodily fatigue attendant upon the late "swinging around the circle," in which the Democratic Governor and his Liberal Lieutenant and ringmaster were so arduously engaged. Looking at the past and promised efforts of the Governor and the other managers of his party, and the often-recited points of his "policy," it is evident that the most superhuman exertions are to be made to carry the State this Fall. And this not merely for the sake of the State.

TILDEN A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The entire strength of the party is to be thrown out this time to give the State a status for the contest in the National Convention for 1876 which will enable the Governor's friends to press him for the Presidential nomination. And notwithstanding the Governor has never openly uttered a word as to his White House aspirations, there is, perhaps, no unaccomplished political fact more generally understood than that he is a candidate. Indeed, Mr. Tilden is remarkably reticent on the subject, so far as words go, though every one of his political movements and his chief executive acts points that way. On my way up here the other day I met a prominent Albanian on the train, and from him heard a story which was current in inner circles last Winter at the State capital, though when I heard it at that time there was little significance attached to it. But the story seems to be repeated literally to-day as it was then, and the fact that it has not been either exaggerated nor transposed within a period of nearly six months, would seem to be an evidence of its accuracy. It seems that before the Governor sent in his Message to the Legislature on the canals, he showed the document, or outlined its contents, privately to ex-Senator O'Brien and asked his opinion on it. The Senator promptly replied that he did not think it was good policy, as the Democratic Party was too closely identified with the canal system, both in framing and administration of it, while there were too many prominent Democrats involved in the contracts to make a diversion in that direction safe. It might lead to serious dissensions within the party. The Governor, it is asserted, looked at the Senator for a moment, and, throwing the the draft of his Message on the table, said impulsively: "Jimmy, that Message will make me President of the United States." This is the story as I heard it then and as it is repeated now, and, whether his Excellency actually said so or not, it is evident that he thinks and acts that way to-day.

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS FREELY.

Shortly after the adjournment of the State Committee yesterday I called on the Governor at his cottage, and found him, as always, accessible and courteous. He was in his shirt sleeves in the front parlor, and I thought looked somewhat tired and warm. I asked him how he was pleased with the selection of Syracuse as the place of holding the convention, and he spoke enthusiastically of it. "They thought I wouldn't dare to express a willingness that it should go there—that we should go right into the camp of these canal people; but I fancy they see where they misunderstood me, now. I did favor Saratoga at first, but that was purely as a matter of convenience and accommodation for those who will attend. These people have always talked a good deal about I was 'afraid to do this' and 'afraid to do that.' You remember how they talked last Winter. They were going to drag me down in three months' time, as soon as the reaction set in among the people and they saw how the facts had been overstrained. But they don't talk so much now about dragging me down since they see the reaction so slow in coming. I don't know what story they will start next. Of course, you have heard the last—that I had been paralyzed. This," putting his finger to his left eye, "is the eye that they fixed the shock in—said it was powerless and quiet." Here the Governor looked at me with that same shrewd-looking left eye, rolled it around in its socket two or three times, and glanced at me sideways and resumed: "To these men everything I do, say, or think of is a crime. They say I am ambitious, that I am terribly ambitious, and that all my acts are aimed at high station. Well! I make no disclaimers. I am content with the present, and have no anxieties about the future. I shall be content with the future and what it brings, and am not at all uneasy about it. You see, most men, and they know it, take office with different motives from those that govern me. I don't refer merely to the idea of personal gain; what I mean is, that they seek for and take office for the power it gives—for the advantage personally as a means, and not for public ends. And it is in taking it as a means that they often overreach themselves. I remember very well a story that Silas Wright told me—well, it must be forty years ago. It was when Clay, Calhoun, and Webster were in the Senate, and we were talking about their powers and ambitions. Wright said these three men were each and all of them straining every nerve, and considered every act of theirs in the Senate with a view to the Presidency. 'But,' said he 'I have often noticed that when men rear their ambition too high they are apt to overlook something. They get their vision fixed on the distant glittering goal, on the object of their ambition; they become blinded to everything else, and don't see or forget to notice the stumps, and stones, and pitfalls in the foreground which they must pass over to reach the place they fix their hearts on.' And, of course, we all know know how true that remark of Wright's proved with regard to those three ambitious and able men."

The Governor ceased talking with the close of this anecdote, and after a few ordinary courtesies I left him. As I thought of the reminiscence he had so pleasantly narrated, the only impression it left on me, the only moral I gleaned from it—and it may, perhaps, so impress others—is, that he, while "making no disclaimers" of high ambition, does not intend to carry his head so loftily as to lose sight of the rugged foreground, which he evidently thinks Clay, Calhoun, and Webster did not properly survey and take into account before mapping out in fancy their "royal roads" to eminence.

THE NEGROES OF GEORGIA.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED—ADDITIONAL ARRESTS—THE NEGROES MASSED NEAR WAYNESBORO AND A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The excitement concerning the negro insurrection in Middle Georgia continues unabated, though the scene of the trouble has shifted from Washington, Johnson, and Jefferson Counties, and is now laid in Burke, the county adjoining the one in which this city is situated. The letters found upon the persons of some of the negroes arrested yesterday, showed that Burke County was implicated in the movement, and that the leader of the insurrection was a colored man of that county named Joe Morris, in whose name all the orders have been issued. Some days since a handbill was issued in Burke County, calling upon the negroes to assemble on the 20th inst. for the purpose of protesting against the law which prevents citizens from voting unless they have paid their taxes, but nothing was thought of it until the discovery of the letter in Washington County, written under Morris' instructions and ordering a general rising against the whites on the 20th. The similarity of the dates alarmed the whites in Burke County, and they determined to prevent the meeting. Warrants were issued yesterday against Morris and a number of other supposed leaders, and several arrests were made, but Morris made his escape. The prisoners were brought to Augusta for safe keeping.

The arrests precipitated the trouble they were designed to prevent, and a large number of negroes took their guns and repaired to a rendezvous which had been established several miles from the town of Waynesboro. In the meantime the three white military companies of the county got under arms and repaired to Waynesboro, where they now remain. Last night the whites sent out scouting parties in different directions. One of them, under command of Capt. Randolph Ridgley, surprised a party of armed negroes in camp this morning, and captured twenty of them. The negroes surrendered almost without resistance. At another point in the county this morning two white scouts were fired upon at daylight by negroes ambushed in the woods, but were not hurt. Several arrests were made to-day, and one of the prisoners is a nephew of Morris. He says that Morris had ordered a rising in Burke County simultaneous with the movement in other counties. Upon his person was found an order from Morris which corroborated his statement. The instructions were to kill the white men and seize their arms. To-day fifty guns with amunition were sent from this city to Waynesboro. Late this evening a dispatch was received stating that Morris had massed his forces eight miles from Waynesboro, that the whites intended attacking them to-night, and asking for reinforcements. Gov. Smith was applied to but declined to allow any company to be sent from this city. A large number of volunteers, however, left on the train to-night, and a collision is feared. In Washington, Jefferson, and Johnson Counties the arrests still continue. Forty were arrested in Johnson yesterday, and thirteen came into Wrightsville to-day and surrendered themselves and their arms. In Washington County many arrests have been made. Judge Herschel V. Johnson and a United States Marshal are there doing all in their power to allay the excitement. The arrests also continue in Jefferson, and three of the supposed ringleaders were captured this morning. Three others escaped. No cause is assigned for the insurrection, and there are a great many of the best citizens who do not know what to make of the matter.

THE YACHT CRUISE ENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The Commodore issued an order to-day disbanding the squadron. He took the opportunity of congratulating the flag officers and Captains upon the harmony and unanimity of sentiment which had prevailed during the cruise, and thanked them for the hearty way in which they had seconded his efforts. A formal notification of the disbandment was sent to the yacht owners whose vessels are still in the harbor. Some of the yachts, however, had previously departed. The Dreadnaught had left in the morning for Shelter Island, the Clio had gone to Fire Island, the Vindex had started eastward, and the Rambler and Eva had taken their departure, bound west. The Alarm sails for New-London, and the Mohawk will probably call there too. The sloop Addie V. goes westward, but it is probable that the Idler will remain at Newport for a few days. As I anticipated, the regatta at Martha's Vineyard will be attended mostly by Eastern yachts, those of the New-York squadron having had enough of sailing for the present.

A PAIR OF ENTERPRISING BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Boyle and Fowler, the locomotive stealers of Sing Sing, who were arrested at St. Louis, have confessed that they had committed four burglaries in St. Louis, and that on the night they were arrested they were to have robbed the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis. A diagram of the bank was found in their effects, also keys to the rear door. In the vault that night there were $80,000, and they say they could have entered it in two hours, when they would have started for South America. Diagrams of other banks in St. Louis and of two prominent banks in Chicago were found on them.

CONCERT AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—The concert given at the Mansion House this evening for the benefit of the Free Training Schools of New-York was a complete success. The audience was composed of the fashionable element of the Branch.

BATHING AT CAPE MAY.

A SAFE AND ATTRACTIVE BEACH.

SCENES IN THE SURF—THE NEW PIER AS A PROMENADE—THE SEASON A GREAT SUCCESS—INDUCEMENT OF LOW PRICES—A CONTRAST—THE STORE-KEEPERS DOING A PAYING BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

To see the great Philadelphia watering-place in all its glory one must visit the beach at high noon. From that hour until 4 o'clock the line of rollers is black with hundreds of bathers. It is true that the beach is contracted, and that one sees at a glance nearly all the bathers at the same time, but this only serves to deepen the impression caused by the really transcendent numbers of people. There must be on good days upward of a thousand men, women, and children frolicking in the water. There are no life-ropes here as at Long Branch, and as the undertow is almost imperceptible there is no need of them. So the folks join hands in long lines and jump up and down with the breakers, rising and falling like the corks of some new-fangled fishing net. There is plenty of shouting, but no screaming, for the excellent reason that there is nothing to scream at. We who bathe stand up in the second line of breakers, where the water is about up to our knees, and when the first line of breakers comes upon us it takes us up to our waist if we remain motionless. Generally, however, we jump up when it comes, or rather jump with it. If we were to do this at Long Branch the great roller there would knock down the entire line and hurl the human links this way and that way until it had spent its fury. But at Cape May the waves have no fury. There are no rollers, for the seas there are short and choppy, and instead of a great green wall rushing in upon the bathers there is nothing but short separate waves, of which only the crests are in violent motion. Underneath the water is still enough, so that while at other places only the young and vigorous dare stir away from the life-ropes, here old men and feeble children, fat ladies and thin virgins, can stand in the line that faces the incoming breakers.

In my opinion these differences are decidedly in favor of Cape May. There is not so much fun, nor yet so much excitement, nor yet so much physical benefit to invalids as at Long Branch, where the sea fairly pounds one into health. But there is perfect security, there is enough excitement to tempt people to bathe for hours, and there is much more sociability. People get acquainted in the water, have time for conversation, and can display their wit if they have any. There is no fear that while you are reciting a droll anecdote to the fair one in the striped stockings—for such is the bathing fashion here—or making a brilliant remark for the benefit of the crowd generally, an envious wave will catch you sideways, and toss you like a feather on its boiling surge, and land you breathless on the sand. Women who bathe here have the same satisfaction that they have in church—they see and they can be seen. They con the various costumes, make up their mind definitely that Mrs. Blank has a stout waist, admit with chagrin that Miss Nancy's complexion must be either genuine or of a superior variety that will stand both rain and spray, and convince themselves for the fiftieth time that bathing trousers cut to the knee, with blue-striped stockings and a semi-perceptible fastener thereto, are the correct thing for bathing in Cape May waters. They scan with rapid glances the arrangement of the line; wonder how that bold thing, Fannie One Star, can have the audacity to put herself next to the foreigner at the Congress Hall, and smile with pitying amusement at the frantic efforts of thin Miss Virgmal to appear easy and *degagée* and flirt with a mere boy from college, she being a mature maiden that will never see thirty again. There is a general titter along the line as they observe an old fat lady dragging her handsome, trim young husband to the beach, and mischievous girls propose to immediately make a place for the happy pair and then flirt desperately with the husband, which does make his wife so angry. All these social delights there are in bathing at Cape May, and therefore one cannot be surprised at the numbers that flock to the beach.

THE CONGRESS HALL PIER.

For those who do not care to bathe, but like to look on, there are in attendance light pony chaises for hire, which you can drive on the hard sands of the beach at a very reasonable rate. Many young ladies engage them and drive up and down quizzing their friends. But the point of observation which I prefer personally is the long sea pier which Mr. Cake, the proprietor of Congress Hall, erected this Spring, and which, more fortunate than the one built by Jay Gould, contrived to stand the storms of the past month, and is still in excellent condition. It is some 550 feet in length, and its sea extremity must be in fifteen feet of water. But nothing lands there, neither steamers nor sailing-vessels, for it was intended as a promenade only, the privilege of using it as such being accorded to the outer world for ten cents. The guests of the hotel are either franked or have to pay half that sum. At the sea end a little cannon is mounted for the purpose of firing salutes, and there is a sort of rustic arbor furnished with seats and sheltered by a light roof. The place is thronged in the evening and afternoon; for, besides being a good point of observation as regards the bathers, it affords admirable opportunities for studying the waves. To those who have never seen the back of the breakers it is a source of endless pleasure to watch them rolling in from this point of view. To see them coming in like huge hills of water, one would expect that the pier and the bathers and the beach itself would be carried away. But it is only the surface water that is traveling with such velocity, and when it breaks into foam one is quite surprised to find how little there was of it after all. Watching the turmoil and fuss of these deceiving waters, one neglects to observe the great three-masted schooners beating down to the mouth of the Delaware in the teeth of the wind by a series of tacks. When the wind is high the horizon is greatly circumscribed, and the huge hulls seem sometimes to be moving on the outer rim, and almost to be sailing in the air. Of a sudden, without a moment's warning, a cloud opens and spits out rain in the sharpest way, when there commences a beautiful race upon the pier. Ribbons and hair fly away, sometimes into the air, and sometimes only fly out from the head; slippers come off, fans are dropped, and shrieks of distress rise upon the gale. The old hands stop under the rustic canopy, knowing that it will not last long, and by the time that the landward end of the pier is reached by the flying army of fashionables the cloud has gone by, the sun is out, and the rain has ceased.

The seaward extremity of the pier is also the station for the life-boats that watch out for accidents to bathers. There are two of these, and once a week they save some one from a watery grave at the least computation. This must seem surprising to the reader, seeing that there is actually no danger. But where there is none, man himself is sure to create it, just for the sake of the excitement. Young fellows who just know how to swim take it into their heads that they will swim out to the boats, and before they get to them feel discouraged and turn back. Then being already out of breath and fatigued they make matters worse by swimming in against the tide. They make no progress; they get flurried; they give a yell of despair, and down they go. When they rise some man in one of the boats grabs them by the hair and pulls them in. This happens, on an average, once a week, and I may safely say that if it were not for the excellent precautions taken there would be more cases of drowning here, where there is absolutely no danger, than in places where a man has really to look after himself when he goes among the breakers.

WHY THERE ARE SUCH CROWDS.

Seeing such crowds of people at Cape May, for the place is thronged, and has been throughout the season, I ask myself the reason of it. That the Congress Hall is full, and that the Stockton has not a room for rent either for love or money is due not to the place, not to their own individual merits, but to the fact that the cheap hotels have brought crowds. People who are quite willing to pay $5 a day will not go where there are few people, and if all the hotels in the place charged this price instead of only $3, the Cape would be a desert. Cape May is popular because Cape May is cheap. I should be very sorry, indeed, if the Stockton and Congress Hall were to lower their prices. Dear hotels are just as necessary as cheap ones. But the great fault of most Summer resorts is that all want to be first-class. There is hardly a place of resort with which I am acquainted, save Saratoga, where two first-class hotels would not be amply sufficient.

And this is where the Long Branch people have utterly failed to comprehend the situation. When there is an indiscriminate howl for reduction of hotel rates it comes from ignorance. From $4 to $5 a day is the average cost of hotel life the world over—that is, in hotels of the first class. I have gone over the figures, and know that with present prices there can be no reduction of first-class rates. The point is to create a number of good second-class hotels. If this had been done at Long Branch, what chance would Cape May have had against its beautiful rival? To go from Philadelphia to Long Branch takes about two hours, and the scenery of the country traversed, though not striking, is gay and fresh and animated. To go from Camden to Cape May requires three hours and a half, and one travels over the most desperately monotonous land in the United States. The place, however, is cheap, and people who go there do not give all their money to the hotel clerk. They can afford to spend something in amusements. They can buy a knick-knack that appeals to their fancy. They can afford to give little presents to friends. They can hire a carriage, if they want one. The village is full of tenpin alleys, pistol galleries, billiard-rooms, and shovel-board rooms. At Bartlett's, which is the great resort, they did not take in more money in the flush times. The ladies of Philadelphia are great bowlers. Their prowess at tenpins is notorious, and this accounts perhaps for their beautiful arms. They seem, also, to have more dimples than properly falls to their share. If the thing were looked into analytically it might be found that a certain amount of bowling was conducive to dimples.

Now at Newport, at Saratoga, and at Long Branch the store-keepers have been telling a very different story. With one accord they all say that the number of people present is rather over than below the average, but no one spends any money. How can they, poor people, when the hotel clerk takes it all? Rushton, the druggist, told me at Long Branch last week that his legitimate business there was better than usual; that he thought there were more people than ever at the Branch, but that there was hardly any sale for fancy goods. "What do you mean by fancy goods?" said I. "Well," he replied, "I mean perfumery and fancy articles for the toilet. Some years ago we could not get them up too expensively. We had ivory-backed brushes for $50 a piece, sachets of the most costly kind, and our perfumery was not salable if not put up in the most recherché style of cut-glass bottles and the like. Ladies were then always saying, 'Haven't you anything rather more expensive?' and now, if they ask for anything of the sort, they always say, 'Haven't you something not quite so expensive?'" Moral: If people of average means can live moderately at a watering-place they will spend money; if they are compelled to live beyond their means they will not spend a cent.

GAR.

THE PRESIDENT.

HE GOES A-FISHING—A VISIT TO BLOCK ISLAND—THE RETURN TO LONG BRANCH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—This morning President Grant and party went out to the Coggoshall Ledge cod-fishing, the party meeting good success. The President hauled out several fine fish.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the cutter Grant ran into the harbor of Block Island, and the President, Secretary Bristow, Secretary Robeson, Attorney General Pierrepont and others of the party landed at the new pier, inside of the Government break-water. Here the President was met by Senators Anthony and Burnside and Gen. Woodruff, of the Light-house Board, and was enthusiastically greeted by nearly the whole resident and visiting population of the island, which never before was visited by a President of the United States. President Grant proceeded to Ball's Ocean View Hotel, near the landing, where he held a reception for an hour or two, and afterward dined. The cutter left the island with the Presidential party at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Long Branch.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—1 A. M.—Light rains and threatening weather continue in New-England. Local rains have prevailed in the Middle States and lower lake region; cloudy weather in the South-west, and clear weather in the remaining districts. The barometer has risen in the Southern States, with stationary temperature. It has fallen in the North-west, with westerly winds and a slight rise in temperature. The barometer is lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley, and highest in Florida. The Ohio River has fallen four inches at Marietta, six inches at Cincinnati, four inches at Louisville, forty-four inches at Evansville, and during the past two days four feet and eight inches at Paducah. The Mississippi has fallen twenty-five inches at Cairo and one inch at St. Louis. It has remained stationary at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Helena.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, with south-west to north-west winds and slight changes in barometer.

For the Middle States, lower lake region, and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and light south-west to north-west winds, slowly rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature, but light local rains in Northern New-York and near Lake Ontario.

THE ADIRONDACK REGION.

TRAITS OF A WORTHY OLD GUIDE.

OLD PHELPS, THE "LEATHERSTOCKING" OF THE ADIRONDACK MOMNTAINS—A MOUNTAIN CLIMB WITH HIM ON BAXTER—HIS POETIC GENIUS—HIS HOUSE—HIS MAP

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEENE FLATS, Monday, Aug. 16, 1875.

By far the most interesting character among the "natives" of the Adirondack Mountain region is "old Phelps," as he is called, of Keene Flats. He is a true child of the woods—another "Leather-stocking." To me he is as full of interest as the mountains themselves. He is really a grand old fellow. Endowed naturally with strong common sense and a highly poetic spirit, he has been through life a close and thoughtful observer of all around him; and to a remarkable degree, and to the full extent of his advantages, is up to the times. Simple, honest, truthful, generous, public spirited, reverential, religious, he makes the impression upon every one that he is a man of strict integrity. But to me the great charm about him is his love of the mountains. It is rare to meet with any one who has such nice appreciation of the beautiful in nature. My old guide in Switzerland, Herman Scherer of Zurich, was a man who resembled him in some respects. He once said to me: "I believe I should die if I was long out of sight of the mountains;" and when I made the tour of Mont Blanc with him, and came up again on to Swiss soil on the Italian side, he threw himself on the ground and affectionately kissed his "mother" as he called it. Old Phelps is much less demonstrative, but he loves the mountains just as truly. He never grows weary of them. He seems to be wrapped up in them. To think of them and to talk of them has become a second nature; and his long study of the beautiful seems to have given him real refinement of taste on all subjects, so that though his thoughts are clothed in homely language, he often surprises me by their appropriateness and their real delicacy.

A MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

Perhaps the best way to give some idea of this famous old guide, to those who have never seen him, is to describe a mountain climb I took with him the first morning after my arrival. When I went to the breakfast room I found all astir for a day's excursion to "Baxter," which affords one of Phelps' favorite views, and I was asked to join the party. Baxter is by no means one of the highest mountains, but it is very steep, and it is something of a matter to ascend it. The view from the top, however, will repay the hard climbing which is required. Phelps was already on the piazza, axe in hand, as is his custom on such expeditions.

We were soon off—a party of sixteen. The path was over the Au Sable by one of the most original and curious of bridges, and then for a mile under the trees and through the green meadows to Phelps' house, which is just at the foot of the mountain, where the trail begins. I was glad to walk by the side of the old man, and he gave me the history of Keene Flats very much as I had heard it already from others. Some eighteen years ago Mr. T. S. Perkins, an artist from New-York, penetrated into these wilds and spent the Summer in sketching. The next year he was followed by some of his friends. It was not long before Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, Mass., came for a Summer with his family, and the ladies of his family, I believe, were the first ladies to find their way into the valley. In honor of their visit one of the finest mountains was named for them and called Hopkins. Up to this time Phelps had been alone in his admiration of the mountains and love of mountain scenery. He now found that there were others who sympathized with him and felt as he did. He was delighted, and went among his neighbors and told them if they would show a little enterprise there would soon be hundreds of people coming every year to spend the Summer among them. They only laughed at him, and said that he was demented. But he began at his own expense to cut trails to the tops of the different mountains, and at last he started a subscription, and with infinite difficulty obtained from the people in the valley the promise of $6—some of which has never been paid to this day—to enable him to hire some one to assist him in cutting a trail to the top of Marcy, the highest peak of all. "And now," said the grand old fellow, "men who never cut a stick on the mountains to make a trail are reaping the benefit of those I made, and they are all down on old Phelps." It is too true. His case is only a new illustration of the ingratitude with which such generous pioneers are too often treated. I am told that some years ago Phelps had his camps in the woods and his boats on the lakes, but younger guides used them and broke them up; and sad as it seems it is

fidence that it was the *purple ignotum*, which was received with equal satisfaction. We had now all come up with Phelps, when the ladies discovered a third flower, and turning to me for its name, I said that I believed that it was the *yellow ignotum*. This answer would probably have passed off as successfully as the others, but Phelps, hearing it, gave a swift glance at the flower, and another keen look at me, and then said, in his short, decisive way: "That gentleman don't know nothing about it. That's what we call a mountain primrose."

Now began the climb. The trail is not only very steep, it is also dry and slippery, and proved an extremely hard pull for the ladies. The collectors of flowers had to throw away their treasures, and give themselves up to real work. At last, by dint of sheer pulling, we got the ladies fairly up, and were soon all gathered on the "Balcony," a ledge of rocks near the top, from which there is the finest view. Here Phelps was in his glory. With a brisk step he flitted around from one group to another, pointed out the different mountain peaks, gave them their names, answered all sorts of questions, interweaving with all no end of reminiscences of a lifetime of adventure spent in the forests.

After a suitable time given to the view of the mountain, the party suddenly turned their attention to the blue berries which grew all around in great quantities, and several had abundant employment among them till we were summoned to dinner by Phelps, who had been occupying himself meanwhile in preparing the coffee. We sat down a very large party, for after reaching the top we had been reinforced strongly from Mrs. Ranney's cottage. But I will not undertake to describe the dinner. It was all very well, but we mean to have "spreads" by and by still more inviting when our boxes of good things arrive, which Park & Tilford are to send from New-York. Dinner over, the party divided. One set seated themselves on the rocks, took out their cases, and went to work at "Sancho Pedro," while the other collected on the "Balcony" again, gazing on the mountains. The view is a rare one. Directly in front is a grand gorge which leads up to Marcy, which rises just opposite. No finer view of this monarch of the Adirondacks can be gained from anywhere about. "The eye was not satisfied with seeing," but at last it was proposed that the glorious hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," should be sung. This is one of the "customs" of the old Adirondackers on the mountain summits, to join in the national anthem; and "America" was never rendered with more effect than on this day. I am told that the musical talent collected this year in Keene Flats is something unprecedented. Then we had for more than an hour all the variety of the popular songs—"Oh, where, oh, where has my little dog gone," and "Madele ruck, ruck, ruck," over and over again. But, fond of music as I am, I confess my principal interest was in Phelps. The old fellow had withdrawn himself from the crowd, and stood some distance off alone with his hat off, shading his eyes with his hand, looking over at the mountains, perfectly abstracted. He seemed to be communing with his old friends, one after the other, in silence. It could not but repeat to myself: "Of what is the old man thinking?" At last I ventured to approach him, and, after a few words, he turned toward the large card party with a look of sadness, such as might have come over the face of one of the old prophets as he witnessed some profanation of the Temple, and said with tones I shall never forget: "Can't they play cards down below? They don't see such a sight as this every day. How can they lose one moment of it?" Glorious old fellow! The mountains are sacred places in his eyes.

THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been educated by the standard you raised and have maintained, I feel bound to honor American industry. Such diabolical misrepresentations and malicious slanders have never appeared in print before as were contained in an article in the *Evening Post* of May 5, 1875, as follows: "That a dullness in the woolen market has extended right along for eight years, due to permanent causes. That the proximate cause of the totally unsatisfactory condition of the woolen manufacture in this country is that the intelligent people of the United States are for the most part too prudent to buy American woolens. That they buy English, Scotch, German, and French—not American goods. That the alleged dullness in the woolen market is the reluctance of our people to buy such flimsy, shabby, shoddy goods as the most of our mills are throwing upon the market. That protection has to answer for this fraudulent practice." Now, what are the facts? This country in the last eight years has increased her manufacture of woolens alone from $60,000,000 to $154,000,000, being nearly three times the amount, while our population increased but twenty-two and one-quarter per cent. What has become of those goods if our people are all clothed in English, Scotch, German, and French goods? Now, is there any doubt in the minds of experienced men that the manufacture of cotton, silk and worsted goods, iron, steel, cutlery, pins, needles, watches, and numerous other industries have increased in the same ratio? With an increase in the price of all labor, if paid in gold, of one hundred per cent., the wonderful work that has been done in the United States since the passage of the tariff of 1867 has astonished the nations of the earth, and excited the envy of many as to the style, quality, and durability of our woolens. This was substantially settled by a disinterested and able tribunal: That our goods—made of wool grown in the United States, called by our people domestic wools, and which are acknowledged by all experienced men to be superior in nearly every respect—took the medal. Now, as to shoddy goods, Dewsbury will probably beat the world. Mr. Behrens, President of the Bradford Board of Trade in England, states that England consumed in the year 1864 79,000,000 pounds of shoddy in making woolen goods. They buy our rags in New-York by the cargo, ship them home, and laugh at our stupidity for not making goods in the same way. Then to be slandered by a man in the position of W. C. Bryant! His statement should be exposed to public indignation. Plead ignorance after having an opportunity of being enlightened by such men as Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley, Daniel Raymond, Willard Phelps, John Rae, Henry C. Carey, William Bushnell, besides 7,000,000 of hard-working farmers in the Middle and Western States, with the votes in their hands to protect the price of their wools from wools raised in other countries—where men keep 70,000 sheep, and no Winter in their whole year! Our farmers begin well to understand this game. There is very little politics about this tariff question. The question now is, Will we help our own people, that have been used to good living, or go to Germany and help those that have been used to a plain living. In another article Bryant alludes to the Cobden Club and John Bright. Why does he not quote Lord Brougham, who stated in the House of Lords, "England could well afford to loose on her exports of goods to the United States in order to produce a glut in our markets, and strangle our infant manufactures in the cradle." The heart of this nation says nay. We will rear them to manhood and protect them equally with all other industries, as well as the labor of our land, as long as it shall be necessary, and not have it said that we have a town in our country where "not a woman in it has a dress that comes below the knees." The tariff is the great and only cause why we have gone ahead as we have, and all sound thinkers are well aware of that fact.

How could we have paid $663,000,000 of our national debt, besides the interest and taxes, if there had been any truth, or shadow of truth, in Mr. Bryant's statement that all our people are clothed with foreign goods? How did France pay her large indemnity to Germany? In consequence of her protection laws. How did Russia start 500 factories? By her protection laws. What will enable the United States to pay her national debt? By protecting all her labor and her industries.

SAMUEL HARRIS.

CATSKILL, Monday, Aug. 16, 1875.

A CRY OF ALARM.

The Ohio Democratic State Committee is sending out a "secret" circular appealing to the faithful to organize Allen clubs throughout the State. The circular says: "The most essential requisite to success is thorough organization. This can only be secured by active work and close communion on the part of the Democrats and Conservatives in township and school districts." Also: "Fully poll every vote in your precinct. Closely note those who are wavering or inconstant, and bring the most effective influence on them to cause their steadfastness. As you value the success of the party and the principles to which you are wedded, we conjure you to act with promptness and fidelity in this matter."

GREAT MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

RAPID TRANSIT AND THE WATER SUPPLY DISCUSSED—QUESTION FOR FITZ JOHN PORTER TO ANSWER—THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM'S RECEPTION.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, with President Lewis in the chair, and thirteen Aldermen present. After the usual preliminary proceedings Alderman Morris presented a petition signed by about fifty prominent insurance companies, asking the passage of the resolution presented to the board at the last meeting, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to extend and enlarge the distribution of Croton water through the City, and also to furnish a sufficient supply for the use of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, located on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands. Upon motion the petition was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works. Alderman Seery then offered a resolution instructing the special committee appointed last May to accompany the American riflemen to Europe, to tender to the team a public reception in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. The resolution, which was adopted, is as follows:

Whereas, In view of the renown reflected upon our country by the triumphs of the team of American riflemen in the recent victories over the marksmen of Great Britain, and the honor they have earned for themselves, individually and collectively, as the representatives of the American people, in the contests at Dollymount, Wimbledon, and elsewhere, it is eminently proper that the Common Council of the City should, on behalf of its people, participate in the demonstration of commendation and welcome to be extended to them upon their arrival, now daily expected; be it therefore

Resolved, That the special committee of this board, appointed at the meeting of May 27, 1875, consisting of Messrs. Cole, Purroy, and Billings, to accompany the American Rifle Team to the Irish capital, be and is hereby instructed to tender the team the congratulations of the Common Council upon the triumphant success that has attended their efforts to maintain the reputation of Americans as experts in the use of the rifle, and the honors they have achieved in their victories over the riflemen of Great Britain, and to tender them the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, in order that our citizens may have the opportunity personally to tender their congratulations and to extend to the team a cordial welcome, on any day that will suit their convenience.

After the adoption of above resolution Alderman Vance offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to investigate the condition of the Croton Aqueduct and the Westchester receiving reservoir, and to report upon the means necessary to secure the proper delivery of water to consumers, and also to investigate as to whether the latter reservoir has ever been cleaned, and to report upon the cost and expenditure upon the water-works. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, A large proportion of the citizens of New-York have felt for many years that the management of the Croton water supply has not been characterized by that skill and judgment demanded by the vast interest at stake; they have found that year by year the distribution of water has been increased until it has reached an enormous extent, demanding a daily supply at one time as high as 120,000,000 gallons, while the force upon which this vast distribution depends has not been increased in the slightest degree; nor has any suggestion, or proposition, or plan emanated from that department to increase that force beyond the force of gravity, upon which the water supply was originally based, and at the present time this force of gravity is barely sufficient to overcome the resistance due to the friction of the distribution pipes, and the City is to-day almost universally deprived of water except on the lower floors of the houses. In fact a dreadful calamity has been gradually falling upon the City, while at the same time the sulky and exposed manner in which most of this department have increased year by year until their magnitude has become enormous.

A very large and populous portion of the City depends for the supply of water in houses either upon steam-engines, wind-mills, or hand-pumps, increasing largely the cost of water without in the least diminishing the taxation. Furthermore, it is asserted and believed that the aqueduct upon which the City depends entirely for its water supply is in many places insecure, and liable at any moment to be destroyed, thus depriving the City of its only security against a disastrous conflagration. It is further asserted and believed that the lower storage reservoir in Westchester County is in a filthy and unwholesome condition; that it has never been cleaned or purified since its original construction; that it is so constructed that it cannot be cleaned without shutting off the water supply, and that it has been for thirty years the cesspool of the large drainage basin, of which it constitutes the centre. It has been asserted in the public press that to this source is due the large infant mortality which has afflicted the City this Summer, in view of the foregoing, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to report without delay to this board—first, what means are necessary to secure a proper head of water which will insure its delivery to consumers in such quantities as they have a right to receive, and for which they are taxed; second, what is the present actual condition of the Croton Aqueduct as verified by the certificates of the engineers in charge of the line of the work; third, what is the character and form of construction of the lower receiving reservoir in Westchester County; has it ever been cleaned or purified, and does its construction admit of being cleaned without shutting off the water supply; fourth, what was the original cost of the works for the water supply, and what has been the amount expended upon them during the last ten years.

The resolution having been seconded by Alderman Morris, Alderman Blessing stated that he was glad to see the action that Mr. Vance had taken in the matter, and concluded by saying that it was a subject which demanded both investigation and reform. The motion was then submitted to vote, and unanimously adopted.

A communication from the Mayor, embodying a resolution of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit, and recommending its passage by the board, was then read. Following is the Mayor's letter submitting the resolution:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1875.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the Board of Commissioners of Rapid Transit, accompanied by a draft of a resolution by that board, desired to be passed by you. I respectfully recommend that you pass the resolution as required, and, as time is now of importance to the Board of Commissioners, I further recommend that the resolution be adopted at the earliest possible moment. By passing the resolution you really but give effect to your own purposes expressed several months ago by recommending the Legislature to enact the bill drafted by you to provide for rapid transit, and the action now recommended by me is but a fit conclusion to your then efforts for the consummation which we all have so long desired, and which is the practical accomplishment of rapid transit in the City.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

Following is the resolution of the Board of Rapid Transit, accompanied by President Seligman's letter:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1875.

To his Honor, William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Commissioners, appointed by you by and under authority of chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, to forward the accompanying draft resolution, which the board considers useful, if not necessary, and to request you to transmit it to the honorable Common Council, with your recommendation that it be passed, if, indeed, it meets your approval.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
President Rapid Transit Commission.

Whereas, Joseph Seligman, Cornelius H. Delamater, Jordan L. Mott, Lewis H. Brown, and Charles J. Canda, by appointment of the Mayor, Commissioners to locate a railway or railways in this City, under the provisions of chapter 606, Laws of 1875, have, through his Honor, the Mayor, made application to the Common Council for its consent to the location, construction, and operation of a steam-railway or railways, upon such of the streets, avenues, and places in this City as said Commissioners may deem most advantageous and convenient for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and of the traveling public generally, such railways to be constructed upon plans and in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioners, and upon special routes to be selected; and

Whereas, It is deemed for the public interest that said Commissioners shall be unembarrassed during the full time allowed them to determine and fix the routes of such railway or railways and connections, and to be free during such period to select in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon them by the Legislature for such route or routes any street, avenue, or place, or a part thereof, in this City, limited only by the terms of the act under which they are organized; therefore

Resolved, That consent is hereby given for the location, construction, and operation of steam railways, or connections thereof, in, over, under, through, or across any and all streets, avenues, lands, and places in this City subject to the control of this Common Council, over, under, through, or across which said Commissioners are now authorized by act aforesaid to locate railways, or connections thereof, provided such railways and connections as are to be above the surface of the ground or water, except on River street, along the Harlem River, where the same may be built on piles on or near the surface of the water, and further provided that any company constructing such railway on River street shall first stipulate in writing for itself, its successors, and assigns to change their railway on said street to an elevated railway of the description aforesaid whenever said street shall be filled in and such changes shall be required by the local authorities having control of said street at the time of such requirement.

Scarcely had the reading of the communication been finished when Alderman Blessing arose and warmly stated that the matter which had just been presented to the members of the board was one of such great importance that it was improper for the board to vote blindly upon the resolution just read. Further, he said, he did not think the Commissioners had any right to present such a resolution to the board and invite their approval of it before they had first decided upon the route of the road. The majority of the property-owners in his district, he continued, he knew were opposed to rapid transit, and he declared that if the board voted favorably upon the measure before them without due consideration, they would thus enable the Commissioners to build the road through any street they chose.

Alderman Billings replied that in justice to the Commissioners, he wished to say that he thought his fellow member was mistaken in his interpretation of the motives of the Commissioners. As he understood the communication before the board, it was merely intended as a precautionary measure to prevent any interruption of the work of erecting the road, after it had been once commenced. He was convinced, he said, that the Commissioners had no intention of building the road, without submitting the question of the proposed route for the approval of the board. To sustain this view of the matter, Alderman Billings quoted from section 4 of the Rapid Transit act. Alderman Blessing replied that if his colleague would examine the amendment to the act he would find that it was there provided that the Commissioners must first decide upon the route of the proposed road before they could obtain the consent of the Common Council to proceed with its erection. He then continued that if the Board then and there passed the resolution under debate, the Commissioners could establish the route, and, in event of a refusal of the property-owners to approve that route, the Commissioners could carry the matter before the Supreme Court, and there have the measure passed over their opposition. The case of the Greenwich Street Elevated Road was, he said, still fresh in his memory, and he had not forgotten the depreciation of property which its erection along Ninth avenue had occasioned. Wherever the road was eventually erected, he continued, he thought it was simple justice to the property-owners that the City should award them some equivalent for the depreciation in the value of their property which the erection of an elevated road would occasion.

Alderman McCarthy suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Vance stated his opinion that it would be perfectly safe to pass the resolution, as he did not think any company or individual would buy the bonds of the road unless its route had been approved by the members of the Common Council. After some further heated discussion the matter was finally laid over until the next meeting of the board, on Thursday next.

GREAT MEN'S OPINIONS AND DEEDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S OPINION OF FISH—WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE DID WITH HIS SHOE-STRING, AND HOW AN EX-GOVERNOR LOOKS OUT FOR OTHER PEOPLE'S DINNERS

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* has a pleasant article concerning Rye and Hampton Beaches, in which we get the following important information:

The Beaches are enjoying a harvest. Rye and Hampton are full, hotels and boarding-houses. A careful estimate foots up 1,300 Summer visitors in the former town, luxuriating in the cool, soporific atmosphere of the sea. All the hotels are crowded, and have been for weeks, the Farragut, the Sea View, and the Washington. The two former have never had so rich a harvest as this season. Every house at Little Boar's Head is also full, though most, like those at Straw's Point, are occupied by private families, except Batchelder's where Secretary Robeson stops and will remain during August. There Judge Fowler lives, having married a daughter of Hon. James Bell, is near by and has a lovely location. Mr. Green, a banker in Savannah, who has spent the past few Summers in a house at this place, has gone to Europe, and some one else has the cottage for this season. A little north of the public house are four cottages occupied by a good many families, all the houses connected by a covered walk in the rear to a common eating-house. There is only one kitchen and one set of cooks for all. They also have a club stable.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, has been at the Boar's Head House for a month, and delights all in the hotel with his wit, fun, and great conversational powers. Governor Noyes's chowder parties at the house are noted, as well as the occasional bird dinners late in the season, after the 1st of August, when the law is off on all the feathered tribes. "Steb" knows how to keep the birds packed in fine ice and dripping for a week till they are ripe, freed from strong flavor and tender as squabs. All epicures know that ice packed all means tasteless and good for nothing, but birds are an exception to the rule.

Speaking of epicures reminds us that during a delightful call on Secretary Robeson, in company with Gov. Cheney and ex-Gov. Straw last week, the subject of cooking fish came up. Senator Morrill, of Maine, was present. Some ideas were put forth on that question out of the common course. The Secretary is very much of a model man, with a quick, active, inquiring mind that leads him to be posted on all questions of good eating as well as good Government. He belongs to a couple of fishing-clubs, many of the members of which own preserves and have abundance of fish at command, and pride themselves upon knowing the habits, the savory qualities, and how to cook them. The Secretary is full of their praises of the black trout, and nearly all kinds of what he calls flake fish, are best when twenty-four hours out of water or thereabouts; that the common theory, the fresher the better, is a mistake.

On our way to Boar's Head an incident occurred which illustrated one strong point in Gov. Cheney's character, that of looking after the happiness of those around him more than his own, perhaps getting his own happiness in making others happy. We met a horse and top-buggy with two ladies. They had just stopped and got out, and seemed to be in trouble about the carriage. Gov. Cheney alighted and found that the bolt had been lost out that held up the off shaft. He went back on the road on which they came till he found the bolt, took the string out of his shoe and wound it around in the threads for a nut, took off the check-rein and made a hitch with that from the cross-bar to the axletree, making it more secure than ever, and sent them on their way rejoicing. It is not every Governor that will do that.

Straw's Point is crowded, the six families usually there having a good deal of company. Gov. Straw has been building a dining-hall with a kitchen basement for the Point, to avoid the troubles pertaining to servant girls at the sea-coast. Most of the families at Straw's Point keep their houses open in Manchester during the Summer, and it is difficult to get a second set of help for the sea. This hall will have a table for each family, and but one steward and cook for all. It will save the ladies a world of trouble. Only one thing more is needed to make the arrangements at the Point perfect, so far as living there is concerned without connection by steam with the coast and islands, and that is a club stable. The day will come when very light draught steamers will connect all the prominent watering-places on our eastern shore. The hall will not be finished in season for this year, though anticipations were that it would be up to within ten days.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An astonished Chicago Alderman has received a letter from a constituent, beginning "Dear and Honest Sir."

The Chicago *Times* alludes to a contemporary as "The Chicago morning organ of the pig-iron pirates and rag-money repudiators."

Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is to deliver the address at the Winnebago County Agricultural Fair at Rockford, Ill., in place of Jefferson Davis, declined by reason of the stress of circumstances.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* says the rumor that Donaldson and Grimwood were seen in the vicinity of Algonac, in that State, arose from an instance of mistaken identity. Mr. Nichol, official reporter of the Superior Court of Detroit, and Mr. Swift, son of Recorder Swift, of the same city, who were visiting Algonac on a fishing and hunting excursion, being mistaken for the missing aeronauts.

The following vigorous paragraph is from a Maine newspaper—the Augusta *Journal*: "A lank, lean specimen of humanity, in woman's clothes, came into Hunt's fruit store the other day, inquiring if he had any 'spruce gum for chawing!' She was a regular gum-muncher. We wish that the ladies could see that the habit of chewing gum is not only unlady-like, but extremely unhealthy."

A colored peddler in Boston was hailed by a would-be customer from the flat roof of a two-story house a couple of days ago, and so earnest was she in bargaining that she leaned too heavily upon the wooden railing, and the frail support gave way. She plunged headlong, but the gallant huckster heroically rushed in, caught her in his arms, and prevented serious injury.

A curious conscience case occurred at Newport, R. I., the other day. A man from the country, who had supplied a town grocer with eggs for several years, which the latter had not taken the trouble to count, called upon him and confessed that he had cheated him out of $5 by short measure, whereupon the grocer also acknowledged having cheated the seller by passing a counterfeit $10 bill upon him.

The Chicago *Times* reports that the Communists of that city have organized and armed a military body of 200 men, with the following officers, all of whom are veterans of the Prussian Army, having had experience in the recent wars: Frederick Hochberger, Captain; M. Freund, First Lieutenant; William Horstman, Second Lieutenant; Hans Schlott, August Wend, John Block, and Theodore Brandis, Sergeants.

A Virginia paper has received a note from Capt. J. L. Coleman, Sr., a gentleman, it explains, of undoubted integrity, which says: "There was captured on my farm, in the County of Lunenburg, on the 9th inst., a double-headed turtle. It has two distinct heads, perfectly formed, which are united where they join the neck, having two eyes in each head. There is no malformation about his turtleship except having two heads. The monster can be seen at any time at my house."

Gen. Garibaldi, having been chosen honorary President of the Garibaldi Guard, of San Francisco, has sent a note saying: "The more distant the more valued. Your sympathetic and affectionate voice has reached me. I have received the 500 lire as the first remittance of the annual pension that you so generously have bestowed on me, and with a precious diploma, the high-prized title of your honorary President, all of which have been delivered to me by that illustrious surviving member of the great family of martyrs—Carroli. Forever grateful, yours."

The Republicans and the Democrats of Minnesota have both got into a bit of trouble through forgetfulness of the provisions of their State Constitution. First, the Democratic Convention nominated for Railroad Commissioner Hon. J. W. Sencerbox, and then the Republican Convention nominated for the same office Hon. Charles A. Gilman. Both were members of the last Legislature, which created the office. And now they have been reminded that there is a clause in the Constitution which prohibits members of the Legislature from holding an office created by that body until one year after the expiration of their term. Mr. Gilman has already declined the nomination, and Mr. Sencerbox will be compelled to do the same.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RIFLEMEN'S RECEPTION.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR THE TRIP DOWN THE BAY—COL. PORTER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, which has charge of the arrangements for the reception of the American Rifle Team, met yesterday, at No. 93 Nassau street, Gen. Shaler presiding. The other members of the committee present were Gen. McMahon, Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. Knox, and Messrs. Johnson and Stanton. The Finance Committee reported the following additional subscriptions: Thomas Parker, $100; Major D. D. Wiley, $50; Amos A. Redfield, $20, and H. B. Hyde, $10—making the total amount received $1,125. The Committee on Reception in the Bay was authorized to provide carriages for the team on their arrival at the Battery. It was announced that the subscription list at the Stock Exchange was in the hands of Mr. William McClure; at the Produce Exchange Mr. Edward Annou was taking up subscriptions, and Mr. Edward R. Powers has charge of the subscriptions at the Cotton Exchange. A committee consisting of Col. Porter and other members of the Twenty-second Regiment appeared before the committee to consult with them in reference to the arrangements for the reception. Col. Porter made a brief address, in the course of which he disclaimed any feelings of ill-will toward the Reception Committee in respect to any action they might take in reference to the programme for the reception of the American Team. He explained, however, the position in which the Twenty-second Regiment was placed, having made preparations for a banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at their armory on the arrival of the American riflemen. They had consulted with Col. Mitchell on his arrival, and ascertained that their programme had been accepted; but on learning that it would conflict with the arrangements for the reception proposed by the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, he said they had abandoned their plan, and he appeared before the committee to make that fact known to them.

Some remarks were then made by the members of the joint committee, in the course of which it was suggested that Col. Porter should get out the regiment and join in the parade. To this Col. Porter replied that he feared he could not make arrangements of that kind at that late day. The following resolution was then adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That this committee desire to express to the Twenty-second Regiment their regret at learning that some misapprehension has existed regarding the plans for the coming reception to the American Rifle Team, and to express their satisfaction to Col. Porter for his desire to co-operate with the General Committee; and invite the Twenty-second Regiment to participate in the parade.

When the resolution had been passed, Col. Porter stated that he could not say whether the regiment would take part in the parade. He would, however, consult with the officers, and, if possible, the regiment would turn out. Some conversation then took place as to the advisability of inviting the lady friends of the members of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club to accompany them down the bay. Mr. Stanton thought it was not desirable to have ladies on board the steamer, as they could not say how long they might have to wait for the arrival of the ocean steam-ship; neither could they say at what time they might have to go to meet the vessel, and under all the circumstances he thought it would be inconvenient to bring ladies with them. Mr. Judd concurred in this view, but no action was taken. The meeting was then adjourned.

A CLEVER SWINDLE DISCOVERED.

A DRAYMAN ARRESTED FOR UTTERING FORGED ORDERS ON HIS EMPLOYERS.

Thomas McMurray, a young married man, residing in Greenville, N. J., has been for some time past employed as draymen by several firms engaged in the boot and shoe business in and near Warren street. Among the firms employing him in this capacity was Torrens & Greacen, boot and shoe dealers at No. 36 Warren street, who caused his arrest yesterday on the charge that he had for some time been in the habit of fraudulently obtaining money from them by means of forged orders. It was McMurray's duty to bring to the store of the firm the goods addressed to them which were brought to the City by the different freight lines running hither, and when he was sent for such goods he was provided with money to pay the freight charges. It is the habit of the freight companies to send notices to the firms to whom the goods are addressed, informing them of the arrival of the packages and of the amount of charges due on them for freight. McMurray had been in the habit of receiving these notices and of going to the cashier of the firm for the requisite amount of money for the freight charges, and the cashier had been in the habit of giving him the amount without questioning what was an ordinary detail of business. McMurray had won the confidence of his employers by his apparent honesty, and had for a year occasionally forged notices similar to those described, and obtained the money on them without difficulty. The aggregated amount of his swindles is several hundred dollars, and probably would in the course of time have been much larger had not an accident revealed to the firm the way in which they were being defrauded. On Thursday he presented a notice purporting to come from the agent of the Neptune Line of steamers, at Pier No. 27, North River, which stated that certain goods were received addressed to Torrens & Greacen, and that a certain amount (unusually large) was due for freight. A member of the firm chanced to be standing by, saw the notice with which McMurray handed the cashier. He knew that no goods were expected over that line, and noticed the exorbitant amount charged for freight. His suspicions were aroused, and he caused an investigation to be made which revealed the nature of the swindle. McMurray at first said that this was his first offense, and that he had been short of money and had intended to return the amount. When he was confronted with the proofs of previous offenses he acknowledged all, and said he had between $800 and $900 deposited in a savings bank, with which he proposed to make restitution. His offer was, however, refused, and he was held in custody by Deputy Sheriff James E. Hasson.

AN ELEGANT MILITARY GIFT.

PRESENTATION TO THE OLD GUARD BY THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Old Guard have just received from the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, a handsome token of recognition of their courtesy on the occasion of the latter command's visit to Boston to participate in the centennial anniversary celebration of June 17. It consists of an elegant gilt frame, about five feet long by two high, divided into three compartments. The centre one contains a photograph of Col. Washington's battle-flag, presented to the Washington Light Infantry on the 52d anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The history of the flag is interesting. Col. Washington in marching to take part in the battle of Cowpens passed by his lady-love's house. As she stood on the steps to bid him Godspeed she noticed that his command was destitute of a flag. Instantly she rushed into the house and tearing off the fringed red damask covering from the back of a chair nailed it to a pole and presented it to her lover, who had it carried before him throughout all the subsequent battles of the Revolution. The other two compartments contain photographs—that on the left, of the monument erected in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, in June, 1870, to the 113 members of the Washington Light Infantry, who were killed in the late war; and that on the right, the monument erected in the same county to Col. Washington by his widow in May, 1858. All three photographs are beautifully colored by a young Charleston lady. On the frame in red letters is the inscription: "To the Old Guard, from the Washington Light Infantry, June 17, 1875." The testimonial was accompanied by a letter, in which the following sentiment occurs: "May the citizen soldiers of New-York and South Carolina be hereafter *one* in the bond of country and Washington."

AN OLD CONFIDENCE GAME PLAYED.

While Jeremiah Dubois, of Oberlin, Williams County, Ohio, was waiting for a steam-boat at Pier No. 8 North River yesterday he was accosted by a stranger, who entered into conversation with him, and induced him to walk with him to No. 42 New street, where he had some business to transact. While on the way the stranger asked Mr. Dubois to lend him $20 until he could get a check cashed. Mr. Dubois gave the stranger the money, and when they arrived at the New street building the stranger asked him to remain outside a few moments while he went in the building to get the check cashed. Mr. Dubois waited for some time, but the stranger did not return, and the countryman made up his mind that he had been swindled.

CHARGE AGAINST A SALESWOMAN.

A young girl named Caroline Sherick, employed in the capacity of saleswoman by Messrs. John Davies & Co., toy dealers, at No. 759 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday, before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged by her employers with the embezzlement of $75 between the months of December and July. Caroline, in her own behalf, stated with sincerity that she received $13 a week for her services to Davies & Co., and that the fact of her receiving so large a compensation created a jealousy among the other saleswomen, who did all they could to injure her in the estimation of her employers; that one day, seeing her appropriate ten cents left on the counter by a customer, they reported her to the members of the firm, and that the latter the evening preceding her arrest detained her in the store until midnight endeavoring to extort a confession; that she finally said to them that if they believed her guilty she must be, upon which admission they based their charge. She was required to give bail for her appearance.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

CHARGES OF CITIZENS AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE FORCE.

President Matsell presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in thirty-five complaints preferred by citizens against Police officers. None of the cases were of a serious nature, and the majority of them were not of public interest. Garrett Scanlon, of Ninety-third street and Madison avenue, complained that Patrolman William H. Eustace, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested him at Ninetieth street and Fifth avenue on July 19, and beat him about the head with his club without any cause or provocation. The officer showed that Scanlon was intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner, and he was compelled to use his club in self-defense. Sergt. Patrick H. Larkin, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was complained of by Samuel Miers, of No. 628 Eighth avenue, who alleged that, while attending a picnic at Lion Park, he was assaulted by one of the persons present, and that he pointed out his assailant to Sergt. Larkin and the latter refused to arrest the man. The Sergeant claimed that he did not see the assault committed, and Mr. Miers did not have any marks of violence on his person, and he therefore could not make the arrest. Patrolman George R. Smith, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was arraigned on complaint of Simon Gallinger, of No. 202 West Twenty-seventh street, who stated that the officer had arrested him without cause, and when he did so he was intoxicated. The officer denied that he had arrested Gallinger, but had arrested a man in his employ for throwing straw into the street. The charge of intoxication was totally disproved. Mrs. Mary Homans, of No. 147 Suffolk street, appeared as complainant against Officer Patrick McKenna, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who she claimed had arrested her without cause at Fifteenth street and Avenue A on the night of July 29. The officer showed that the woman was under the influence of liquor and was acting in a disorderly manner when he arrested her. Patrolman Patrick B. Lane, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with having arrested Patrick Connell, the keeper of a liquor store at Fifty-ninth street and First avenue, without cause, and charged him with disorderly conduct and violating the Excise law. It was shown by the officer that Connell and a number of other men were acting in a disorderly manner in front of his store, and the place was open after the hours prescribed by the Excise law. Patrolman Matthew H. Guinan, of the First Precinct, was charged with having solicited presents of soap from persons in the employ of Colgate & Co., in John street. Two witnesses testified positively to the facts set forth in the complaint, and the officer contented himself with a simple denial, and claimed that the testimony against him was false. Thomas Bell, of No. 424 Greenwich street, accused Patrolman William Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, with having struck him twice in the face with his fist, while at the corner of Church and Liberty street, without the slightest cause. The officer denied the charge most positively, and the testimony of several witnesses was taken to show that there had been unfriendly feelings between Bell and Stevens for some time past. All the cases were referred to the board for final decision.

THE EMIGRATION INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER FORREST—HOW THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION MAY BE SELF-SUSTAINING.

The commission appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the condition and the method of conducting the affairs of the Board of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Gardea. There were present as members of the committee Messrs. Schuyler, Alvord, Gedney, and Vosburgh. In the absence of the Chairman of the commission, Mr. McGuire, and of Mr. Wachner, who conducts the examination of witnesses, at the Democratic gathering in Saratoga, Mr. Schuyler was elected temporary Chairman and Mr. Alvord directed the examination of witnesses. The evidence yesterday was devoid of any special features of interest, and only one witness, Commissioner Forrest, was examined.

Commissioner Forrest began his testimony by a statement of the fact that he was appointed Commissioner of Emigration in 1872 to fill a vacancy, and was reappointed by the Governor for a new term in 1873; according to a statement made by Mr. Stephenson, a former witness, to the effect that in a specified year the witness, as one of the committee appointed to purchase coal for the Winter, did not make the required purchase until the Fall, although a better bargain could have been realized by buying in June or July, he explained that at the time indicated there was a combination among the coal companies, and by waiting until the Fall he insisted that the commission had made a better purchase than it could otherwise have made; at the present time they had no money and no credit to procure coal; they wanted $30,000 for the purchase, because coal companies were not willing to sell on an indefinite credit; there was no use in issuing propositions for bids, and their only hope for the Winter was that the State officers would increase the mortgage on their property, and enable them to borrow money; it was patent that the income of the board was not proportioned to the outlay, and the only remedy was increased commutation; in the year 1872, when he first became connected with the board, the deficit was over $60,000, but if the State paid the legitimate debt to the board it would support itself; the first step toward the reduction of the expenses of running the board took place in 1873, and since then they have been curtailed to economical limits; if the reduction had been made several years ago it would undoubtedly save expense, but with the present commutation tax they could not run the department without getting into debt; he explained, in corroboration of former testimony, that several offices were abolished and sub-agencies removed, and resuming, stated that during the last election he understood that assessments had been made to secure the election of Mr. Biglin, but when he heard of it he did everything possible to prevent it; the matter never came up before the board, and he did not believe any Commissioner sanctioned it; Mr. Biglin was a privileged expressman connected with the department, but he was recently removed on the ground of expediency; he did not think that upon any system of economy $1 50 capitation tax was sufficient to sustain the board; if the State paid its debt he believed that $2 would be amply sufficient for that purpose; the Commission of Emigration should be self-sustaining; the volume of emigration was very uncertain, and was regulated solely by the rate of wages here as compared with those in Europe; the capitation tax, he believed, had no influence on the course of emigration, and the emigrant would always come to this port because of the superior treatment he received; he described the *personnel* of the board as the nine Commissioners, and while strongly in favor of recognizing the different nationalities in the board, he was in favor of a reduced number of competent and attentive Commissioners as being less unwieldy than the present commission; he believed that purely American citizens would deal as justly with the emigrants as their own countrymen, but from the knowledge of the great good done by the Irish and German societies he desired that they should be represented in the board; in reply to the statement of Mr. Casserly that there was a strong personal feeling between them, he said that the feeling was the result of discourtesy shown him by Mr. Casserly, and was produced by no other cause. The remainder of Commissioner Forrest's testimony elicited nothing new, and the committee then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

FATAL RESULT OF OVERCROWDING A STEAMER.

The body of a respectably dressed young man was found drowned yester

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HE WILL NOT SPEAK IN ILLINOIS.

HE EXPLAINS WHY HE FIRST ACCEPTED THE INVITATION, AND WHY HE HAS SINCE CHANGED HIS MIND—INVITATIONS RECEIVED BY HIM FROM SEVERAL OTHER SOCIETIES IN ILLINOIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Aug. 19.—The following letter is published in the morning papers:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1875.

Henry P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, Rockford, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I yesterday sent you a telegram announcing my revocation of my conditional acceptance of the invitation to address your association at their annual meeting in September next. The long period which has elapsed since the receipt of your first letter, and the considerate courtesy which has marked your correspondence, make it my duty to the board and to myself that sufficient explanation should be given of this change of purpose. Three objects mainly induced me to accept the invitation:

First—The hope that personal intercourse might remove some of the prejudices which had been generated by partisan factions and nurtured by individual and sectional hate. Anxious, as in former years, to promote the interest of our great Valley of the Mississippi, and believing that with mutual confidence and intelligence much could be done for their advancement, I only delayed my acceptance of your invitation until it became reasonably probable that it could be met. The productive capacity of the North-west needs for its development cheaper and safer transportation to the markets of the South-west and of foreign countries. In England especially an earnest attention has been directed for several years past to more direct and economical trade with the Mississippi Valley. In this connection there was a desire to confer with the Patrons of Husbandry in your rich and prosperous section to discuss with them questions involved in securing better means of transportating your farm produce to the most favorable markets, and of providing agencies which should insure larger returns to farmers, and by such conference to learn the views of one member of the family of the Mississippi Valley—a family the chief interest of all members of which is agriculture, but cultivators of such various crops as to make trade among themselves extensive and lucrative, while it stamps upon each and all the same interests and the same policy as to their foreign trade. To render such conference effectual, there must needs be a disposition to attend to the subject under consideration, surely not to purpose to smother it by the interposition of matters having no just relation to it.

Second—An effort was made to recognize the courtesy of your board, and I was encouraged to believe that your reception of me would be beneficial rather than injurious to your association. This was the more supposable because several other agricultural societies of Illinois had in like manner invited me to address their annual meetings. Yesterday I received a printed paper, it being a protest of a number of your fellow-countrymen against the action of your board in their invitation to me to make the annual address at the county meeting. Thereupon I sent to you a telegram withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation, under the conviction that it would not be useful or agreeable to participate in the meeting, and I hope that neither your association nor the Directors will suffer harm by the delay in procuring an orator, or by the correspondence which has caused it.

Third—The object was to gratify a wish long entertained to see in its cultivated dress the country known to me as a trackless wilderness; but that being merely a personal gratification it may be indulged at any convenience or postponed indefinitely. I can well believe that the cause which has changed my purpose was as unforeseen by you as by me, and you may be assured that I feel no dissatisfaction toward the Directors or yourself and have suffered no personal embarrassment from the event, as the invitation was unexpected and only acceptable as an expression of general good will. So my only regret is the loss of opportunity to promote the public interest with which the welfare of your community is identified. Again expressing the hope that neither the Directors nor yourself may suffer injury or annoyance, and thanking you for the kindness and consideration you have manifested, I am respectfully yours, (Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE EXCITEMENT CREATED BY THE INVITATION IN WINNEBAGO COUNTY—A GUSHING ADDRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jefferson Davis' telegram to the Secretary of the Winnebago County, Ill., Agricultural Society said that "unforeseen events made it impossible" for him to attend its fair. Previously the Board of Directors had voted, 4 to 3, to stand by the action of the Secretary. Popular opinion in the county is thus set forth by the Rockford *Register*:

"Many of our best citizens feel indignant about the matter, and hope the engagement may be canceled. Many others with whom we have talked, among whom are lawyers, teachers, clergymen, and city officials, whose patriotism and personal integrity no man can question, are equally free to express the interest they feel in seeing and hearing Mr. Davis. There is a conscientious difference of opinion on the subject which must be respected."

The Secretary had been moved, meanwhile, to send for a circular address as follows:

A Splendid Opportunity for Rockford, by a noble sacrifice, to gain the admiration of the civilized world—A week long to be remembered for its unexampled festivities and thrilling sensations—Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, will deliver the annual address—Benjamin F. Taylor, Esq., of Dunkirk, N. Y., will give the Anniversary Poem—The South and the North meet in this Eden of the North-west to grasp hands in fellowship—Our patriotism, our Christianity, and our hospitality to be put to a test.

SHALL WE HAVE AN UNDIVIDED COUNTRY?

The proclamation has gone forth, and the news has been flashed across the continent, and Europe has learned the event, that the loyal and law abiding North, crowned with laurels of victory, has, in its Christian magnanimity, reached out its welcoming hand to the alien South, and tendered its generous hospitalities to the fallen President of the Confederacy. Such a deed and such a spectacle, illustrating the essence of Christianity, and the Divinest qualities of our humanity excites the admiration of angels, and thrills the heart of the civilized world with sentiments of profound gratitude and approbation.

Ten long years of bitter feuds and sectional antagonisms have passed away since our victorious armies furled their battle-flags and with triumphal marches, and flushed with victory, passed through the gates of our national capital to their Northern homes. Gradually have the jealousies and animosities engendered by so severe a contest died away. The South, in the abasement of her humiliation, has learned, by the most bitter and unparalleled reverses, to accept the verdict of our invincible arms. Struggling in her weakness and destitution to rebuild the ruined palaces of her industry, and develop her resources by free and intelligent labor, she appeals for assistance to the capital and philanthropy of the North. She opens her borders to the East, the West, and the North, and to the very men who, in the agitation of the emancipation question, precipitated the conflict, she tenders the olive branch of peace, and strews their pathway with flowers. Have I overestimated the Christian civilization of this community? Is there nothing to expect from the chivalry and refinement of a city like Rockford, distinguished for its ecclesiastical and educational advantages? Ought our citizens to be exercised with feelings of anger and retaliation, when a representative leader of the South is invited to come here and pay a tribute to the thrift and enterprise of our agriculturists?

We disclaim any motive, in the invitation to Mr. Davis to address our society, to offend the loyal sense of our community, or commit our citizens to any sanction or indorsement of his past career. We look back upon the atrocities of the conflict with as keen a pity and as strong a hate as words can express. They were the abnormal manifestations of cruelty and desolation. But the Government, in its high tribunals, has long ago settled matters by proper penalties and a general amnesty. As communities now, it should rather be our earnest endeavor, as it is our Christian privilege, to cultivate and foster amity and reconciliation between the two sections, and by friendly intercourse and commercial interchange re-establish our Union.

Underlying my engagement with Mr. Davis is something nobler and better than dollars and cents. There are involved the highest principles of our Christianity, and the manifestation of the most chivalrous and ennobling qualities of our humanity. But the question is asked, Why have we passed by so many eminent and loyal men of the North, to invite Mr. Davis? We had, previous to our invitation to the ex-President, sent letters of invitation to Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Roscoe Conkling, Col. Robert Ingersoll, Hon. John Wentworth, Senator Morton, of Indiana, Horatio Seymour, George H. Pendleton, Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, and Emory Storrs, all of whom promptly responded, expressing their regards for the compliment of the invitation, but their business arrangements were such that they could not comply.

Considering what a golden opportunity was presented us to assist in the good work of reconciliation, and believing that if Boston, the cradle of our liberties, could invite the notorious Toombs to defend the accursed system of negro slavery by his ablest arguments, in Faneuil Hall, the good people of Winnebago County could exercise their forbearance at least in listening to an agricultural address from the able ex-President.

Far be it from my thoughts to insult or outrage the moral sense of this community, to which a quarter of a century has bound me with ties of pleasing and imperishable associations. If I have erred in the exercise of the privileges of my office, it is because I have misinterpreted the clemency, hospitality, and magnanimity put to the test can it afford to incur the unfriendly criticisms that will be made over the entire country?

In the defense of the rights of "free speech," and every laudable effort to bury sectional animosities, and restore order, prosperity, and harmony between the North and South, no opposition can blanch my cheek, and no menaces can make me quail. But in the discharge of my duties I am governed by the honorable Board of Directors, and their wisdom will be my guidance. H. P. KIMBALL, Secretary.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN HAYTI.

THE "ORTHODOX APOSTOLIC" CHURCH ORGANIZED—PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Protestant Episcopal churches in Hayti have formed a new organization, to be known as the "Orthodox Apostolic Church." These congregations have been hitherto connected with the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions. Last year the General Convention elected a Missionary Bishop for them to fill a vacancy, James T. Holly, who accepted and was duly consecrated. Having secured the requisite authority from the Church in America by an ecclesiastical covenant, a General Convocation of the churches was held and a constitution adopted. This document has been officially promulgated by Bishop Holly. It is prefaced as follows:

Prophetic Device.

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God."—Ps. lxviii., 31.

Evangelic Device.

"Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."—St. Luke, xii., 32.

Apostolic Device.

"Ye are no more strangers nor foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints and with the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord; in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God, through the Spirit."—Eph. ii., 19-22.

Ecclesiastical Device.

Gospel truth, Apostolic order, Catholic charity.

The preamble refers to the fact that "hitherto no Christian communion has been clothed, among the Negro people, with all the attributes of a national church, exercising its ecclesiastical autonomy by an indigenous Episcopate and clergy, sustained by the faithful among whom they exercise their ministry," and asserts that "the sovereign position which the Haytian people have acquired among the nations of the earth demands that its religious and political relations should be confided to persons whose allegiance fully belongs to the constitution and the laws which govern the nation, and to the Governments which direct it."

Article 1 declares that "a national branch of the Christian Church is established in Hayti under the distinctive name of the Orthodox Apostolic Church." Article 2 states that the new church will maintain relations of intercommunion with other national churches which hold the same faith and maintain the three sacred orders of bishops, priests, and deacons. Article 3 divides the national territory into three ecclesiastical provinces—the Metropolitan and the Provinces of the South and North. Article 4 forms in these provinces nine dioceses. Article 5 makes provision for the establishment of suffragan bishoprics after the nine Episcopal Sees shall have been set up. Article 6 provides for the naming of Bishops for the different dioceses as the extension of the Church requires. Article 8 vests all the legislative power of the Church in a national convocation, which shall meet annually, until the nine dioceses are fully established, and thirdly, declares that when there are three diocesan Bishops a house of Bishops shall be organized in the convocation. Article 10 provides that when all the dioceses are organized ecclesiastical legislation shall be carried on, first, by a synod, to meet annually in each diocese; second, by a provincial council composed of two houses, to meet biennially, and third, by a national convocation which shall meet every four years. Three other articles make provisions concerning the meeting of the Synods, the privileges of the Bishops, and the alteration of the Constitution.

A YALE COLLEGE REBELLION.

One of the writers on the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, who was mistakenly accused of having been involved in what was known as "the bread and butter rebellion" at Yale College in 1828, has printed a "statement," in which he says: "Our rebellion was of the brain, not of the stomach. The 1828 bread and butter affair should not be confounded with the 'conic sections' rebellion of 1830, an intellectual affair. Our correspondent is right in charging us with having been a Yale College 'rebel,' and he is right in regard to the honorary degree [of A. M.] being conferred a few years since. The rebellion of 1830, however, occupied a much higher plane than did that of 1828. The Sophomore Class took exception to a new rule adopted by the Faculty in relation to the mode of reciting conic sections. That redress for all grievances, a class meeting, was called, and it was resolved at the next recitation to 'flunk.' The class being so large only a few could recite at each recitation, and who should recite was determined by drawing names from a snuff-box. Nine in the class, thus called up by chance, 'flunked,' and being questioned as to the reason, each admitted that he did so in obedience to a class vote. Those nine were held for punishment, and the rest of us deeming it but honorable to share their fate—being equally guilty—joined in a rebellion, the up-shot of which was that 'forty-four' of the class graduated prematurely. We admit all that that implies, but loyalty to the hearts and hearts of those forty-four rebels demands that so long as we wear that gold ring inscribed *Omnes in uno*—which was given and taken by each rebel in token of perpetual love—we cease not to declare that the rebellion of 1830 was 'mathematics,' while the rebellion of 1828 was 'mush.'"

TEST OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The Chicago *Journal* of the 16th inst. has a brief account of an interesting test of the fire-proof qualities of some buildings on Sacramento avenue, that city, on Saturday afternoon last. It says: "Mr. Sydney Myers had recently completed a row of five dwellings on this avenue. A novel feature of their construction consisted in building the walls with a two-inch air chamber between the outer and the inner layers of bricks, in placing solid concrete half an inch thick on the ceilings below floor beams, and in laying the floors on beveled strips one and a quarter inches thick, the spaces between these being also filled with concrete. The test was made under the supervision of a committee of award, headed by Mr. A. J. Smith, architect. Members of the Board of Public Works were in attendance, and Fire Marshal Benner superintended the work of the engines. In two furnished rooms on different stories of one of the buildings a large quantity of shavings and other inflammable material were piled. Fire was then applied and allowed to burn and defy for some time, when the flames were extinguished by the engines. The test, which was made to prove the non-conducting qualities of the building in resisting fire, was an admirable success. As soon as the structure had cooled sufficiently, a rigid examination showed that the materials were capable of staying flames to a remarkable degree. Other tests were made on the roof of one of the buildings, which stood a blaze of forty-three minutes uninjured."

KUKLUX IN TENNESSEE.

The Sparta (Tenn.) *Index*, in its latest issue, tells the following story of outrage by masked men:

"Last Saturday night a party of disguised men assembled near Simpson's mills, in this county, and in the latter part of the night some fifteen or twenty of them visited two or more places, inquiring for one Pete Burden (colored.) They whipped one black man at Isbell's, named West, and on being told that Pete Burden was frequently at Mary Lowrey's (colored,) living on Mr. L. Mitchell's place, a few miles from Sparta, they proceeded to that place. They heard a clatter of horses' feet; some one looked out and saw some ten men ride up, five of whom dismounted and started in the direction of Mary's house, some 150 yards distant, leaving about five in charge of the horses. She heard some one approach and push open the door softly; did not open her eyes, supposing it to be a neighbor boy who frequently came to see her boy; but when she heard them punching him, and heard him groaning, she opened them and saw four men, two in black and two in white apparel. She asked them what they wanted with her boy. They answered that he had a pistol. This she denied, and they took him out of bed, carried him out doors, and told him to run, and when some thirty steps off one said, '——him, fill him full of holes,' at which one having a gun fired on him, bringing him down. One or two of them went to him, and, turning, said, 'You have killed him.' The shooter answered, 'No, I have not.' They all went up to him then, and all quickly fled in the direction of Young's Mills. The boy Pete Burden, whom they had inquired for, was in another bed in the same room, and they did not disturb him. The boy George Lowrey was struck by three shot, two in the back, and one in the back of the head, the latter of which was fatal."

THE FEVER AT PASCAGOULA.

The New-Orleans *Republican* of Sunday, 15th inst., says: "A New-Orleans physician, returning from Pascagoula, reports that the fever existing there is undoubtedly yellow fever, but not so malignant as at first reported. He states the cause of the deaths has been bad treatment or no treatment at all. Nearly all families from New-Orleans on the coast near Pascagoula have returned to the city, and as they came in their baggage was fumigated. This really destroys all danger when properly done, for it is not from infected persons that contagion usually arises, but from the air of the infected places contained in the trunks, &c. All of Dr. Bradfield's family, four members, have died. The troops at Bay St. Louis will be removed to Holly Springs."

LAW REPORTS.

THE BOND FORGERS IN COURT.

EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST RAE, MARSHALL, HALL, AND HAZEWELL—HALL DISCHARGED.

An examination of the charges against Rae, Marshall, Hazewell, and Hall, the alleged forgers of the California and Oregon Railroad bonds, took place yesterday afternoon at the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Wandell. The four prisoners, who have been held in confinement at Police Head-quarters since their arrest, occupied seats in the examination-room during the proceedings. Preliminary to the examination of witnesses Mr. Eugene Kelly, who is one of the Trustees of the road, swore to an affidavit affirming that his signature to thirteen bonds seized were forged, and that in several other minor particulars they were dissimilar to the bonds issued by the company and signed by him and the other Trustees. In answer to the questions of Mr. Purdy, counsel for Rae, he said that when he first saw the bond numbered 5,375 he pronounced it a forgery, and that he also selected several other spurious bonds from a number shown to him by Mr. Gates, one of the officers of the company. He could also detect the counterfeits by the difference in the engraving, color of the ink, and by the use of the letter "e" for "i" in the word "indorse." In reply to a question from Assistant District Attorney Rollins, the witness stated that he had himself signed 6,000 of the bonds of the company.

Superintendent Walling, examined by Mr. Purdy, said that he first saw the prisoner Rae on the morning of his arrest, at his house, No. 221 East Forty-ninth street. He held no particular conversation with Rae until after his incarceration in a Police Head-quarters cell, when he [the witness] asked the prisoner to tell him all he knew about the bonds and his transactions with Marshall. Rae replied that he knew nothing about the bonds in question, and had no dealings with Marshall. The witness then told him that from the fact of his having in his possession a letter from Rae to Marshall he knew he was telling lies, and told the prisoner that if he wanted to tell him anything it must be the truth. The purport of the intercepted letter, the witness stated, was an invitation from Rae to Marshall to call at his house that night or early in the morning before going down town. The substance of his next conversation with Rae the witness gave as follows: The next time I saw Rae was in the officers' room, word having been brought that he desired to see me; he stated then that he had got twenty bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad from a man who had been introduced to him as a Mr. Wilson by Edward Hall at the Tivoli Garden; he said that Hall introduced Wilson as a gentleman from California, who had a large lot of bonds that he wanted to negotiate as privately as possible in order to cheat his creditors; Rae then said that he left Wilson and Hall at the corner of St. Mark's place and Third avenue, and went to the Six-penny Savings Bank, whither he was followed by Hall and Wilson, who, on his return to the street from the bank, asked him what he wanted there; that after his replying that he went in to see an acquaintance, they told him that a detective named Williams, or Williamson, asked them what they were doing with him, [Rae.] Mr. Purdy asked the witness whether Rae had not told him at the same interview that he had given the bonds to Marshall, with instructions to have them verified at the company's offices, and that Marshall had come back to him with the information that the bonds were "all right." The Superintendent, after a protracted pause, answered that Rae had told him so. The witness further stated that on the morning of Rae's arrest Marshall went to his [Rae's] house, ostensibly in compliance with the request in the intercepted note, but that he could not get into the house, and that the officers also found great difficulty in gaining an entrance.

John E. Emmons, who made an affidavit on Monday last that he had received ten of the bonds from Samuel P. Dinsmore for negotiation, and that he had procured $7,500 on them from the Mechanics' National Bank, repeated his testimony on examination.

Mr. Brooke, counsel of Marshall and Hazewell, questioned Mr. Dinsmore, and elicited the fact that he received the bonds from Hazewell for negotiation, and that Hazewell told him to keep $200 of the amount loaned.

This concluded the examination, and Mr. Brooke asked the discharge of his clients on the ground that there existed no evidence to justify their detention. Mr. Purdy, on the same plea, moves for the discharge of his client, holding that there was no evidence to show that the bonds, forged or genuine, ever passed through Rae's hands. Hall, whose counsel observed perfect silence throughout the proceedings, and against whom no evidence outside of the allegations of Rae to Superintendent Walling was given, was discharged, and disappeared from the room with remarkable rapidity. Rae was held in $10,000 bail and Marshall and Hazewell in $5,000 each. Not being able to furnish bail, they were removed to prison.

SEIZING A STREET.

A CURIOUS LEGAL PROCEEDING IN BROOKLYN—ATLANTIC AVENUE FENCED IN.

Some time ago Maria Louisa Strong and others brought an action against the city to recover possession of an area of land on Atlantic avenue claimed by them. The plot is about 800 feet long, beginning fifty feet east of Fifth avenue, and running east to Cumberland street, taking in one of the rails of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad. The law provides that should the land be used as a thoroughfare for twenty years, it becomes the property of the city and of the owners of the houses along the line of the avenue. In the Supreme Court a decision was rendered against Mrs. Strong and the claimants, who, however, carried the cause into the Court of Appeals, and gained a victory. The twenty years' grace would have expired last evening, and yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Hardy served the following notice on the railroad company and the owners of the houses on the line of the avenue:

To the owners and occupants of the premises designated as Nos. 630 to 710, (inclusive,) "Atlantic avenue" (so called,) and extending along the south side of said pretended avenue from Gallatin to Sixth avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, and to all others whom it may concern, or who claim rights adverse to those hereinbelow asserted:

Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers are the owners in fee of the strip of land described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the easterly line of the old Flatbush road intersected the southerly line of Atlantic avenue, as the same was laid down on the map of the Commissioners appointed to lay out streets, avenues, and squares in the City of Brooklyn, under act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 23d April, 1835, and running thence easterly, in a straight line drawn parallel with the line of the said Atlantic avenue, and at the distance of seventy feet southerly therefrom, eight hundred and seventy-four feet four inches, more or less, to a point where said parallel line intersected the northerly line of the old Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike; thence west, along the said northerly line of the old Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike, to a point where said line intersected the present southerly line of Atlantic avenue, (as widened;) thence running westerly, along the said southerly line of Atlantic avenue, (as widened,) so called, being a line drawn parallel with the northerly line of Atlantic avenue, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet southerly from the northerly line of said Atlantic avenue, five hundred and eighty-nine feet six inches, more or less, to a point where the last named parallel line intersects the easterly line of the Flatbush turnpike; and thence southerly, along along the said easterly line of the old Flatbush turnpike, to the point of beginning said strip of land lies along the fronts of the premises designated as Nos. 630 to 710 Atlantic avenue, and has lately been used as a part of said avenue. The subscribers claim that their ownership of said land is free and clear of and from every incumbrance or adverse right, charge, or easement of any kind. And the subscribers hereby forbid, prohibit, and protest against any use of the said land or any part thereof as a road, street, or way, or for any other purpose whatsoever, by any person or persons whomsoever. All trespassers will be prosecuted according to law.

Dated August, 1875.

Maria Louisa Strong, Margaret Redmond Cowenhoven, John S. Heard, Eliza C. Heard, James Heard, Maria L. Heard, Edith Heard.

This done, Deputy Sheriff Hardy, with a strong force of laborers, drove posts down into the street along the boundary line of the property, and connected them with a heavy iron chain. This, of course, prevented the passage of the Atlantic avenue cars, and in a very short time an immense crowd had gathered around the place. Deputy Sheriff Hardy drove the crowd from inside the stakes, and then formally delivered the property to the heirs. This done, the officials left. The railroad employes then tore up the stakes, and Mr. Richardson, President of the railroad company, caused the arrest of Joseph W. Pierce, foreman of the Sheriff's laborers, on a charge of obstructing the track. He gave bail before Justice Morse to appear when called on. It is thought that the matter will be amicably arranged by the city Government and the heirs.

COMMITTED ON INSUFFICIENT TESTIMONY.

Philip Ryan, the Captain of the tug-boat Mike Norton, who was committed by a Police Justice on a charge of assaulting a woman claiming to be the wife of Gen. Merrill, the facts of which have been already published, was brought before Judge Tappen in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner was brought before the court for the purpose of a motion to discharge him from custody on the ground that the testimony was insufficient to hold hold. The evidence was to the effect that Ryan was in a different place at the time he is charged with having perpetrated the offense. In discharging him Judge Tappan said it clearly appeared that at the time named in the complaint Ryan was sitting with another woman in an oyster saloon.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

In Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Tappan, a motion was made to allow three newly-elected trustees of the bondholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company to be brought in as defendants in a suit brought by a German banker named Wietsen against the company. The suit, the facts of which have already been published, involves advances made on bonds of the company and a pledge of the iron rails as security. The motion was opposed on the ground that the three new trustees were illegally elected, and that their election was collusive in the interest of Rosenthal & Co., who are alleged by counsel to be the real prosecutors of the suit.

ALDERMAN O'CONNELL'S ESCAPE.

ARRAIGNMENT OF HIS WOULD-BE ASSASSIN IN COURT—STATEMENT OF THE PARTIES IN THE CASE.

The attempted assassination of Alderman Daniel O'Connell, of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, by a mason named John P. Cox, in Vanderbilt avenue, on Wednesday evening, as published in THE TIMES yesterday, created great excitement in Brooklyn political circles yesterday. The fact that there was a lady in the case increases the interest, and Justice Morse's court was crowded at an early hour by persons desirous of seeing the parties in the case and hearing the proceedings. The prisoner, a respectable-looking young man, on being brought into court, evinced no discomposure, and entered into a protracted conversation with his wife. Alderman O'Connell was surrounded by a number of political friends, and passed the time up to the calling of the case in explaining to them the circumstances of the affair. The prisoner was finally brought before the Justice by Capt. Campbell and Officer Cole, of the Tenth Precinct. As he was brought before the bench the Alderman laughed at him and Cox scowled. The Alderman, in making his complaint, stated that he knew the prisoner, and also knew the prisoner's sister-in-law, Miss Mary Mullen. Two years ago, when running for Alderman, he was bitterly opposed by the prisoner, who had a man named Gill, a supporter of the Alderman, arrested for illegal voting. The complainant had Gill released from custody. He understood that the prisoner had been absent from the city for about two years, and was surprised on Wednesday evening, while walking through Pacific street, to hear a man call out "Daniel," and recognized the prisoner, who came toward him and said, "How are you?" He answered, "I have not been very well, and am not as strong." Cox, who seemed to be much excited, said, "Where's my sister-in-law?" "How do I know?" O'Connell answered. "You do," Cox said, "and I want you to tell me right here." "I haven't seen her for six months," said the Alderman. Cox said, "You lie!" and drawing a pistol, cried, "Prepare yourself, for I'll blow your brains out." The Alderman jumped at him and knocked him down. Cox snapped the revolver once, but it did not explode. The Alderman kept him down until the arrival of Officer Cole, who took him into custody. Officer Cole gave corroborative testimony, and produced in court the pistol used by Cox, which is a self-cocking revolver, throwing a ball of 32-100 calibre. One of the percussion caps was found to be defective, having no fulminate in it, and on this fact, in all probability, the Alderman owes his life. On the formal affidavit of complaint being taken, Judge Morse asked Cox what he had to say. Cox replied that he was not guilty, and that he would like to see counsel before having an examination. Judge Morse was about setting down the examination for Monday next, when the Alderman said he could not attend on that day, and the examination was finally fixed for Tuesday. Cox was then committed to Raymond Street Jail, and before leaving the court made a statement to the reporters regarding the matter. He said that he had been married six years, and his wife's sister, Mary Mullen, and her brother, came to live with them. They were orphans, and two years ago the brother died, asking him to be a father to Mary. The latter is a girl about eighteen years old. On leaving Brooklyn a year and a half ago he placed Mary in the boarding-house of Mrs. Robinson, No. 602 Vanderbilt avenue. Ten days ago he found that she had left the boarding-house, saying she was going to Philadelphia. He then found that O'Connell had taken the girl to Coney Island and seduced her, and that her trunk and baggage had been removed to a house in York street. Alderman O'Connell, in reference to this statement of Cox, said it was a lie, that he could show it to be false, and that, in his opinion, Cox was crazy.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REMOVAL TO FEDERAL COURT—AGREEMENT NOT TO DO SO VOID.

No. 35.—*The Home Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. John F. Morse and Charles C. Paige.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the Court.

This action was commenced in the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, Wis., to recover the amount alleged to be due upon a policy of insurance issued by the plaintiffs in error to the defendants in error upon the steam-boat Diamond. The Home Insurance Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and having its office and principal place of business in the City of New-York. The company entered its appearance in the Winnebago County suit and filed its petition to remove the cause to the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. The petition was in the form required by the twelfth section of the act of 1789, and was accompanied by a bond with sufficient bail, as required by that act. The Circuit Court of Winnebago County refused to grant the prayer for removal, but proceeded to the trial of the cause. A verdict was rendered against the company, judgment entered thereon, and, upon an appeal to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the same was affirmed. The insurance company now bring a writ of error to this court. The case of the Montello was argued at the same time with the present; both cases, as it was understood, involving the question whether the Fox River was a navigable water of the United States. The decision of that question is essential to the judgment to be rendered in the present case. The refusal of the State court of Wisconsin to allow the removal of the case into the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin, and its justification under the agreement of the company and the statute of Wisconsin, form the subject of consideration in the present suit. The statute of Wisconsin in question was passed in the year 1870, and therein it is declared that "it shall not be lawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership, incorporated by or organized under the laws of any other State of the United States or any foreign Government, for any of the purposes specified in this act, directly or indirectly to take risks or transact any business of insurance in this State, unless possessed of the amount of actual capital required of similar corporations, formed under the provisions of this act, and any such company desiring to transact any such business as aforesaid, by any agent or agents, in this State, shall first appoint an attorney in this State on whom process of law can be served, containing an agreement that such company will not remove the suit for trial into the United States Circuit Court or Federal Courts, and file in the office of the Secretary of State a written instrument, duly signed and sealed, certifying such appointment, which shall continue until another attorney be substituted." (Laws of 1870, chapter 56, section 22, page 87, or 1st Taylor's Statutes, page 958 section 22.) Desiring to do business in the State of Wisconsin, and in compliance with the provisions of this statute, the Home Insurance Company of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Wisconsin, an appointment of Henry S. Durand as their agent in that State, on whom process might be served. The power of attorney thus filed contains this clause: "And said company agrees that suits commenced in the State courts of Wisconsin shall not be removed by the acts of said company in the United States Circuit or Federal Courts." The State courts of Wisconsin held that this statute and the agreement under it justified a denial of the petition to remove the case into the United States court. The insurance company deny this proposition, and this is the point presented for consideration: Is the agreement thus made by the insurance company one that, without reference to the statute, would bind the party making it? Should a citizen of the State of New-York enter into an agreement with the State of Wisconsin, that in no event would he resort to the courts of that State, or the Federal tribunal within it, to protect his rights of property, it could not be successfully contended that such an agreement would be valid. Should a citizen of New-York enter into an agreement with the State of Wisconsin, upon whatever consideration, that he would in no case, when called into the courts of that State or the Federal tribunals within it, demand a jury to determine any rights of property that might be called in question, but that such rights should in all cases be submitted to arbitration or to a decision of a single Judge, the authorities are clear that he would not thereby be debarred from resorting to the ordinary legal tribunals of the State. There is no sound principle upon which such agreements can be specifically enforced. We see no difference in principle between the cases supposed and the case before us. Every citizen is entitled to resort to all the courts of the country, and to invoke the protection which all the laws of these courts may afford him. A man may not barter away his life, or his freedom, or his substantial rights. In a criminal case he cannot, as was held in Cancemi's case, (18 N. Y. R., 128,) be tried in any other manner than by a jury of twelve men, although he consent in open court to be tried by a jury of eleven men. In a civil case he may submit his particular case, by his own consent, to an arbitration, or to the decision of a single Judge. So may he submit to exercise his right to remove his suit to a Federal tribunal as often as he thinks fit, in each recurring case. In these aspects any citizen may, no doubt, waive the rights to which he may be entitled. He cannot, however, bind himself in advance by an agreement, which may be specifically enforced, thus to forfeit his rights at all times and on all occasions wherever the case may be presented. That the agreement of the insurance company is invalid upon the principles mentioned, the following cases are cited: Nutt vs. Home Ins. Co., 6 Gray, 174; Cobb vs. New-England M. Ins. Co., 6 Gray, 192; Hobbs vs. Manhattan ins. Co., 56 Maine, 421; Stephenson vs. P., F. & M. Ins. Co., 54 Maine, 70; Scott vs. Avery, 5 House of Lords Cases, 811. They show that agreements in advance to oust the courts of the jurisdiction conferred by law are illegal and void.

Reversed, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davis dissenting.

REVIEW—DECISION UNDER THE REVISED STATUTES—POINTS ESSENTIAL TO JURISDICTION.

No. 4.—*Thomas Murdock et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis et al.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—In this case Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, in substance as follows:

The second section of the act of July 2, 1867, 14 U. S. Statutes, 385, operates as a repeal of the twenty fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789, and the act of 1867, as it is now found in the Revised Statutes, is the sole law governing the removal of causes from State courts to this court for review, and has been since its enactment in 1867. Congress did not intend, by omitting in this statute the restrictive clause of the act of 1789, limiting the Supreme Court to the consideration of Federal questions in cases so removed, to enact affirmatively that the court *should* consider all other questions involved in the case that might be necessary to a final judgment or decree. Nor does the language of the statute, that the judgment may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed on a writ of error * * * in the same manner and under the same regulation, and the writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a court of the United States, require the examination of any other than questions of Federal law. The phrase here used has reference to the manner of issuing the writ, its return with the record of the case, its effect in removing the case to this court, and the general rules of practice which govern the progress of such cases to final judgment, and is not intended to prescribe the considerations which should govern this court in forming that judgment. But the language of the statute in making the jurisdiction of this court dependent on the decision of certain questions by the State court against the right set up under Federal law or authority, conveys the strongest implication that these questions alone are to be considered when the case is brought here for revision. This view is confirmed by the series of decisions of this court for eighty years, by the policy of Congress, as shown on numerous statutes, conferring the jurisdiction of this class of cases in courts of original jurisdiction, viz., the District and Circuit Courts, whether originally or by removal from State courts, when it intends the whole case to be tried, and by the manifest purpose which caused the passage of the law. In construing the present statute as compared with the act of 1789, we are of opinion that we are not so closely restricted to the face of the record in determining whether one of the questions mentioned in it has been decided in the State court, and that we may under this statute look to the properly certified opinion of the State courts when any have been delivered in the case. And we hold the following propositions as governing our examination and our judgments and decrees in this class of cases, under the statute as now found in the recent revision of the acts of Congress: That it is essential to the jurisdiction of this court over the judgment or decree of a State court, that it shall appear that one of the questions mentioned in the statute must have been raised and presented to the State court, that it must have been decided by the State court against the right claimed or asserted by the plaintiff in error under the Constitution, treaties, laws, or authority of the United States, or that such a decision was necessary to the judgment or decree rendered in the case. These findings appearing, this court has jurisdiction, and must examine the judgment so far as to enable it to decide whether this claim of right was correctly adjudicated by the State court. If it finds that it was rightly decided, the judgment must be affirmed. If it was erroneously decided, then the court must further inquire whether there is any other matter or issue adjudged by the State court sufficiently broad to maintain the judgment, notwithstanding the error in the decision of the Federal question. If this be found to be the case, the judgment must be affirmed without examination into the soundness of the decision of such other matter or issue. But if it be found that the issue raised by the question of Federal law must control the whole case, or that there has been no decision by the State court of any other matter which is sufficient of itself to maintain the judgment, we will either render such judgment here as the State court should have rendered, or will remand the case to that court for further proceedings, as the circumstances of the case may require.

These principles applied to the present case show that we have jurisdiction of it, and that the judgment of the State court must be affirmed.

COURT NOTES.

Max Bloch, charged with petit larceny, demanded a trial by jury, and was committed for trial at General Sessions yesterday. He furnished $500 bail in the District Attorney's office, and was released.

John Carmichael, of the firm of Clark & Carmichael, dry-goods men, indicted for perjury, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday from the Tombs and discharged on his own recognizance by order of the District Attorney, the evidence being insufficient to justify a trial.

The complaints against the *Tribune* rum-shop and the Atlantic and Pacific beer gardens, for selling liquors on Sunday, which, by a resolution of the Excise Commissioners on Wednesday, were referred to the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury, have not yet been received in the District Attorney's office.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, John Dunn and Terence Reilly were held for trial on a charge of robbing Patrick F. Donnelly, an irondealer, of No. 253 West Thirty-seventh street, of a gold watch, chain, and locket, and $25 in cash.

John Sullivan, a boy residing at No. 53 Mulberry street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of picking the pocket of Robert J. Sperry of seventy-five cents, as he was standing on the corner of Liberty street and Broadway.

Michael Hayes, of No. 50 B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Boulotte, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Matthews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermidt, Collier.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A Bunch of Berries—His Own Enemy—By the Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morse, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Mary e Wilkins, Miss Grace Hawk.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Around the World in Eighty Days.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—Lischen and Fritchen—Chilperic—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It appears that "a good many of the best citizens do not know what to make of" the alleged "insurrection" against the white population of the negroes of Middle Georgia. From this distance it looks as if there had been a thoroughly unreasonable panic got up on very slight grounds, and that after magnifying the danger in the most preposterous fashion, the Georgian chivalry were about to quiet their fears by massacring a few hundred negroes, without much regard to the possibility of their being concerned in any such wild scheme as is attributed to a few crazy ringleaders now under arrest. Gov. Smith has had the good sense to refuse to order out reinforcements of Militia from Augusta to the scene of the alleged rising. Whether he will have fortitude enough to provide against the sanguinary reprisals of which Burke County seems likely to become the theatre, remains to be seen.

A great fall in Turkish securities, and a consequent panic on the London Stock Exchange, is a very natural consequence of the state of affairs in Herzegovina. Of the fifteen millions of European subjects of the Sultan, only four millions are Mohammedans, and therefore interested in the maintenance of the Turkish rule. Any movement which marshals to the overthrow of the Porte the slave subjects, or vassals of Turkey, destroys the allegiance of six millions of population, and leaves Roumanians, Albanians, and Greeks free to make their own terms about the partition of the sick man's inheritance. The conviction of the British public that it is worth while to go to war to save Turkey from dissolution seems to be weakening as fast as the faith of the British bondholder in the ability of the country to pay its debts.

One might have supposed that the lending public of Great Britain could become apprehensive of Turkish bankruptcy without the warning of a Herzegovinian revolt. During the last twenty years Turkey has placed at least twelve separate loans on the London market at steadily rising rates of interest and steadily falling quotations. About fifteen millions of dollars has been the amount of the annual deficit of Turkish revenues, and it has been stated on high authority that "the catastrophe of the Turkish Empire is equally certain, whether an increase of debt is avoided, and the Governmental machine breaks down for want of the supply that borrowed capital can give, or, on the other hand, whether debt is increased and the revenue of the State, already almost eaten up from this cause, disappears altogether in the payment to the foreign creditor." When in addition to these contingencies there is added the new one of large communities refusing to pay taxes and rising in arms to sustain their refusal, the probable date of the catastrophe is correspondingly accelerated.

Nelson Magee, a commission merchant residing in Brooklyn, has preferred charges against the management of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, in which institution he was lately confined. His testimony, given yesterday before the Board of Commissioners of Charity for Kings County, is simply horrible. He seems to be sane enough to go into details of his treatment with minuteness; and his story, if accepted as truth, condemns the conduct of the asylum as brutal and atrocious. According to Mr. Magee's statements, the inmates of the asylum were treated in such a way as to confirm them in their insanity. So far, we have only the plain, straightforward narration of one witness, whose personal sufferings must have been frightful. If the managers of the institution have any evidence to offset this, they must set it forth without delay.

It is rumored that Gov. Allen is about to resign his place on the Democratic ticket in Ohio. His health is poor and his friends urge this course "for the prolongation of his life"—a motive which must begin to have very serious force for a man of Gov. Allen's age. His foes oppose his resignation, and wish him to stand up and be whipped, so that they can brag over him, and put his great nephew, Thurman, forward in his place. These rumors fit the facts so well that we do not believe that they have any foundation. They have the look of a clever invention. Allen's nomination was, of course, a dreadful blunder, for he is an old dotard, and politically as stupid as any one can be; but the blunder is irretrievable. As to Thurman, he would doubtless do anything he could to get his venerated uncle into the ditch, if the latter stood in his way. But he must feel that it would be useless in the present state of things. Thurman is tied to Allen. He has given up all his chances for the future from the narrowest and shallowest partisan motives, and he must abide by the consequences.

THE SECTARIAN ISSUE IN POLITICS.

Let politicians dodge the issue as they may, the sectarian question will obtrude itself into contemporary politics. It is troubling the Governments of the half of Europe to-day, and it will come up in spite of all efforts to keep it in the background as a vital point in the election contests of the United States. Whatever we may think of the methods which the civil authorities in Germany and in Switzerland are employing against the Roman Catholic party, there can be no question that even their extreme measures were provoked by a radical change in the attitude of the Church toward the State. Every European, and, for that matter, every American, community in which the teaching of the Roman creed is supported by public grants has found occasion to readjust its relations with the Church, simply because the Church has taken occasion to raise to the rank of dogmatic truths certain theories of its rights which are incompatible with the claims of the civil law to the unqualified obedience of all citizens.

It would be absurd to suppose that in places where the Roman Church is simply regarded as a voluntary religious association there should be no occasion to guard against the aggressive policy which is being pursued by the dominant party in that Church over the rest of the world. In countries where the supporters of the Church are in the majority, they proscribe liberty of conscience; in countries where they are in a minority, they rest upon the principles of religious freedom their right to be exempted from paying for the support of institutions which they dislike. The same ecclesiastical party which would, if it could, crush out every vestige of religious tolerance in Spain, talks as glibly in Ohio or New-York about liberty of opinion as the most advanced exponents of the ideas of Roger Williams and William Penn. The Church of Rome was never very fastidious about its methods, but it has always had a single eye to the accomplishment of certain well-defined aims. Its thoroughly drilled and perfectly disciplined host of lay and clerical retainers are never left in doubt as to what are the orders from head-quarters. The utmost latitude is allowed as to the means of carrying them out, but no faltering is tolerated in regard to the objects to be achieved.

In Prussia the Church is engaged in a desperate struggle to retain the power of spending public money without being subject to State control, and in the United States it is preparing to provoke a precisely similar conflict. There is, to be sure, this radical difference between the two contests, that Prussia is withdrawing from the Church immunities which it found dangerous to continue, while in the leading States of the Union the Church is working more or less openly to obtain the concession of privileges which it has never yet enjoyed. In Ohio and New-York a beginning is made with the schools, and people who doubt the essential unity of Catholic policy might study with advantage the struggle which is going on in the Province of New-Brunswick on precisely the same grounds. As a Church organ puts it, "Catholics are taxed as their neighbors are for schools that their religion forbids them to use. It is a wrong and a grievance." Just as soon as the Romish hierarchy finds itself strong enough to assume a dictatorial tone in regard to the administration of the affairs of any State, so soon will the right of Catholics either to divert a portion of the school funds to their exclusive use, or to be exempt from the school-tax altogether, become a question of practical politics. It may suit their organs to characterize as "midsummer madness" any attempt to raise the question now, but it is being insidiously pressed, all the same, wherever the opportunity arises. Everybody knows that the Democratic Convention of Ohio went as far as it dared to satisfy the Catholic priesthood on this school question, and that it counts on a solid Catholic vote in return for its subserviency, and as a bid for more extensive concessions in the future.

If the crusade against the school-system is less openly prosecuted in New-York, it is simply because the time is hardly ripe for it. We had a duplicate of the Ohio jail chaplain's bill last Winter at Albany, and two or three very adroit feelers were thrown out to ascertain how far it would be possible to go in undermining the school-system without arousing public sentiment. The result of these efforts at least went to prove that every Democratic legislator subject to Tammany Hall could be reckoned on as a thick-and-thin supporter of any measures which the Church might demand. The alliance between the leaders of the Tammany organization and the Catholic priesthood has never been more intimate than it is at the present time, and whether openly or not, the question of concessions to Catholic opinion will unquestionably enter into the coming campaign. The jealous care with which the mass of the American people guard the integrity of their public-school system is perfectly well known to its chief assailants. They have learned by past experience the dangers of boldly seeking its overthrow, but they will none the less seek to compass the same end by insidious means. And it is hardly necessary to remark that a wary and secret foe is more to be feared than a frank and open enemy.

AN EXTRAVAGANT DEPARTMENT.

We have had repeatedly to direct attention to the mismanagement of the department conducted by the Commissioners of Emigration, to its recklessness in incurring pecuniary obligations, and to its general want of economy in all its transactions. When the board was recently asking an increase of the emigrant head-money, we opposed it, for we believed that with judicious management, the present charge of $1 50 per head could be made to meet all reasonable demands. This tax upon the emigrant was never intended to support a large and useless staff; it was not intended as a fund out of which patronage could be created, but its principal object was to provide temporary means for the support of sick and indigent emigrants. The next consideration was to afford protection to the emigrants on landing, and to give such advice and information as would be useful to persons in their class of life.

A reasonable outlay in the shape of salaries was, of course, contemplated when the commission was first formed, but it was never intended that the department should create sinecure offices, or pay excessive salaries for services actually required. This is the direction, however, in which a large portion of the head-money has gone. From a return which we published a few days ago, it will be seen that in 1870 the pay-rolls for Castle Garden alone amounted to $99,126 45, being nearly twenty-five per cent. of the total head-money for the year. The salaries of the Ward's Island officials for the same period reached $44,732 60, or over eleven per cent. of the head-money, so that thirty-six per cent. of the tax was spent in salaries alone. The head-money in 1873 amounted to over four hundred thousand dollars, the number of emigrants having been 267,354. If the number of passengers had been small, thirty-six per cent. of the tax would not be considered too much to pay for the management of the department, but when the arrivals are large, the proportion of the tax expended on salaries should form a much smaller percentage, since but few additional employes would be required.

About the middle of 1874, the Commissioners were forced to make some reductions in salaries and other expenditures, but it was not until the present year that the work of economy really commenced. During the first seven months of this year the number of emigrants who landed at Castle Garden was 56,414, and the salaries amounted to $24,807, averaging $3,544 a month. But a gradual reduction has taken place even since January. The pay-rolls for that month were $4,094, while for last July the amount was only $2,513. The "expenses of Castle Garden," which were $1,358 in January, reached only $367 in July. From $8,200 a month in 1873, the pay-roll of Castle Garden is now but $2,513 a month, and the "expenses" show a falling off from $3,000 a month to $367. These figures clearly point to extravagance in the past; the difference in the number of emigrants would not account for the excessive expenditure in 1873, and the result is that the Commissioners, by their own action, stand convicted of maintaining sinecure offices and of paying exorbitant salaries. Here is a case which will illustrate their management:

Up to a recent period they had a Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent, and a Treasurer. As long as the money lasted these three officers were retained, but when the Commissioners were forced to cut down their expenditure, they found that they could get along very well without an ornamental Superintendent, so they sent him into retirement and promoted the Deputy to the vacant position. The Treasurer followed next. He resigned, and then the office was amalgamated with the Superintendent's, and the duties of these two officers are now discharged efficiently by one gentleman. The fact, as stated by Mr. Alvord at a recent meeting of the Legislative Investigating Committee, that the expenditures of the department during the past four years exceeded its receipts by $600,000 is sufficient evidence of the reckless manner in which its affairs have been administered.

THE GREAT RAINS.

As it is not long since men made continuous and accurate meteorological observations over a great space of the earth's surface, we have no data by which the present rain-fall may be compared with that of previous years. Temperature, direction of the wind, and the volume of rain-fall are the phenomena of which observations have been most commonly taken. But these are noted only at scattered points, and it will be a long time before any system approaching the completeness of that in use in the United States, Great Britain, and France is universally adopted. But the rain-fall of the Summer of 1875 is certainly a remarkable one. Although in any calculation which embraces the fall of rain-water of the globe, this may not be considered a memorable year, in many countries it is certainly exceptional. The rains have been heaviest in France, Hungary, England and Wales, Portugal, Burmah, and some parts of the United States. In this country, these copious rains were first noticed in the southern portions of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and in Western Tennessee. Gradually, however, the rainy belt seems to have been extended northward and eastward; and the past four weeks have been so stormy in this region that we have scarcely had two consecutive days of fair weather. Clouds have followed showers, and the air seems constantly saturated with moisture. It is no wonder that people say they "never saw it rain so easily."

The average annual rain-fall in the States east of the Missouri River is not less than thirty-nine inches. In the basin lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains it is less than eight inches. In California, Oregon, and the States and Territories between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri, it is from eight to thirty-nine inches, while only in a narrow strip of territory, embracing Alaska and the region just north of Puget Sound, does there fall a maximum of seventy-eight inches of rain. When we consider, then, that during the first half of August nearly ten inches, or one-half of our minimum annual rain-fall, has fallen in this vicinity, we can see how unusually large a body of water has been precipitated in a short time.

People very naturally ask, "Where all this water can come from?" Of course, we know in a general way that oceans, seas, and great lakes are the reservoirs whence is drawn the moisture that falls on the earth in the form of rain. Over every sheet of water is collected an invisible vapor, and the process of evaporation goes on continually until the stratum of air is saturated. This body of vapor is swept away by changeful currents of air, and its place is taken by another, which in its turn absorbs its burden of moisture, and is borne off by the wind; and so the process constantly goes on, interrupted only when some counter currents cause the vaporized water to be condensed and fall in drops of water. A liquid sea is borne invisibly through the atmosphere, says M. Reclus, washing the upper sky as the ocean laves the coasts of the earth. Not only so, but relatively dry winds, (for no part of the atmosphere is absolutely dry,) lick up the moisture from the surface of the earth, leaving hard soil in place of mud and pools. Borne by the winds, this vast body of vapor floats in the air until the currents are cooled or are met by other moist currents, which saturate each other. When the atmosphere carries all the moisture it can bear, a slight lowering of its temperature, or another accession of vapor, causes a precipitation of vapor; clouds then form, and, if the process is not checked, drops of water fall, and it begins to rain. Sometimes, to be sure, the rain does not reach the earth, but, passing into a dry stratum of air, is again vaporized, diffused, and returned to the strata above.

All this seems elementary enough, but it is necessary to be borne in mind if we pay any attention to the phenomena which we call "this miserably-wet weather." On an average, the atmosphere of continents contains three-fifths of the moisture which it would carry up to the point of saturation. Let this moist air—and in the Atlantic States it is seldom relatively dry—be invaded by currents loaded with the moisture of the South Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, and we shall have rain as long as this invasion continues. So long as the wind blows from the south, east, or south-east, at this season of the year, we are likely to have rain. The currents are cooled as they flow northward, and are forced by mountain ranges into the upper regions of the air. And the very fact that the surface of the earth is drenched with water only increases the probability of further rain-falls. The clouds, which Mr. Tyndall says are only the visible summits of ascending columns of vapor rising into the transparent atmosphere, are constantly liable to condensation and precipitation in the form of rain. The myriad invisible particles of water that float about us in the air are dashed against each other, or whirled to and fro by capricious currents. They may be carried thousands of miles away; or, returning with the wind, they may fall again in drops upon the spot whence they arose.

As long as the sun trails his vapors after him around the world, and as long as an atmospheric sea floats over that which divides the continents, we shall have no lack of stores for rain. Our share in this mighty ocean altogether depends upon the direction of the winds and the temperature of the upper sky. Give us a cool, strong breeze from the north or north-west, and we should expect to see a clear sky, the humidity of the atmosphere would disappear, and the clouds—Tyndall's vapor summits—would break off and melt into the blue ether. It is very likely that man's modifications of the face of the earth have some influence in determining the volume and distribution of rain; but this consideration cannot serve any useful purpose in the examination which a great many people would like to make into the present phenomena.

HEALTH IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

If the crotchets of her Parliament men in England cost England a pretty penny in the way of "returns," it must be owned that they are occasionally the means of bringing to light very curious and valuable information. A case in point is afforded by a report made by the Registrar General, in compliance with an order of the House of Lords, showing the average age at death among different classes in the healthy County of Rutland on the one hand, and on the other hand, in the Superintendent-Registrar's district of Liverpool, of Manchester, and of Salford, all of which three have a high death-rate. The classes distinguished in the return are (1) the gentry and professional persons and their families; (2) tradesmen, &c., and their families; and (3) laborers, mechanics, and servants, and their families. The return extends over the thirteen years 1861-73. It appears, then, that in the County of Rutland the tradesman class average at death an age not greatly below that of the gentry, while the laboring class reach only three-fourths of that age; but in the three towns the tradesman class average only about two-thirds, and the laboring class not much more than half, the age of the gentry. In the towns, the average of the laboring class at death, and also of the tradespeople class, is only about two-thirds of the same class in the County of Rutland. Taking 1873, the last year in the series, we find that in the towns no fewer than 8,394 of the 19,117 deaths—that is, nearly forty-four per cent.—were of children under five years of age; but in the County of Rutland only 129 of the 417 deaths, or less than thirty-one per cent.

These facts are highly significant, and we should very much like to see a corresponding return made here. We fear that it would show even worse against the City. There can be little doubt that an immense percentage of these deaths in Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford are directly due to sanitary evils easily preventable, and perhaps no more extraordinary example of the stupid obstinacy of mankind can be adduced than is afforded by their apathy on these points. In England, injury to health or life from violence is jealously resisted by the law. Assault with violence is one of the few offenses punishable by whipping as well as imprisonment, and murder and manslaughter meet the heaviest penalties; but at the same time the authorities through whose apathy death makes victims by the score do not even meet with public obloquy. Take, for example, the case of the venerable low-lying cathedral City of Salisbury, the capital of the southern County of Wiltshire. Twenty years ago the average annual rate of mortality there was over 26 per 1,000. Year after year this sort of thing went on until at length an epidemic arrived to alarm the public mind. Vigorous sanitary measures were adopted, and within a short time the average death rate had fallen to between ten and fifteen per thousand.

There passed away a few months ago, amid the sincere regrets of the people of two continents, a man who was far ahead of his time and his order in recognizing the crying necessity for bringing this subject into all possible prominence. Those who have read *Two Years Ago* will remember how forcibly it is dealt with by Charles Kingsley in the pages of that delightful story. Nor was that a single effort. For years he steadily worked with the same ends in view. A few Sundays after the recovery of the Prince of Wales, who had been brought to the threshold of death by a neglected drain, which killed his friend Lord Chesterfield, he attended service at a church where Mr. Kingsley was the preacher, who very appropriately selected as the theme of his discourse, "Sanitary Reform." Now, why do we not hear more of this in the pulpit, aye, and in popular fiction? If Kingsley could introduce the subject, why cannot others? Very rarely have we heard that good old saying: "Cleanliness is next to godliness," enforced in the church or chapel, and yet there are classes who could be reached through this channel and no other. All our large cities swarm with a foreign population, profoundly ignorant of the first principles of sanitary science. They neglect precautions because they do not realize their necessity. Bad smells and ill-ventilated chambers become part and parcel of their existence. But once convince them that these are the agents of death to their children, and there would soon be a change. Many, too, do not understand that precautions which may without much danger be neglected in the country, cannot be risked with impunity where human beings are closely herded together. But there is no one to point this out to them. Want of knowledge and want of thought thus send thousands to an early grave.

We specially commend these considerations to the clergy. The dangerous season of the year is not over. When, two years ago, Memphis was prostrated by disease, the story came of the accumulated filth of its byways; and Memphis neither was nor is the only dirty place. This is precisely the time of year when every city should set itself in sanitary order.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE IN ENGLISH AT WALLACK'S.

A lively entertainment was offered by Miss Julia Matthews and a company of English singers and actors to a very large audience gathered at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Opera bouffe in English is surely not opera bouffe in French, nor do its representatives succeed in imitating the clever methods by which the personations of French players have, from a certain standpoint, been admired as well as laughed at; but as a rendering, with considerable comic vim, of amusing text, as a spirited interpretation of a number of ear-taking tunes, and as a spectacle bright with picturesque scenery and showy dresses, the performance of "Boulotte" can fairly rank with the best of the sort. "Boulotte" is simply Offenbach's "Barbe Bleue" with some of the dialogue refashioned and some of the songs reset. From the fact that Miss Matthews is the *Boulotte*, we cannot complain if the name of the character she portrays is bestowed upon the opera. Miss Matthews is not only the cleverest artist in her troupe, but she is really fitted to carry the weight of a representation of this order almost unassisted. As we have implied, neither she nor her associates bear in mind that one of the main causes of the popularity of opera bouffe in France is that its absurdity is not for one moment hinted at by the actors on the stage, who are as serious about their work as if tragedy were the task assigned to them. Miss Matthews and her companions, in other terms, resolve to be funny, and do whatever they please in the attempt, whether their pranks have any *raison d'être* or not. The lady, however, in particular, brings to her acting exceptional vivacity and variety, and her "business" in "Boulotte," especially in the first part of the piece, had the merit of unusual appropriateness and drollery. Occasionally opera bouffe music to English text is sung in the style of those composite arias in which a clog-dance accompanies the chorus, and occasionally it is recited with a dignity which would lead one to believe that the singer was created to grace an Italian opera-house, and felt quite hurt at the duty now imposed upon her. Miss Matthews does not fall into either extreme, and if she does not strike the happy medium between the truth of nature and palpable satire, as do, for instance, Miles. Schneider and Aimée, she at all events supplies an inspiriting sketch of the character she assumes. She is tolerably skilled as a songstress, and she handles her voice, which is pleasant, though worn, with sufficient tact to conceal its worst defects. Everything she sang last night was heartily applauded, and several of her airs were redemanded. We shall not enter into details as to the merits of her fellow performers further than to mention anew that their efforts resulted in a remarkably-symmetrical entertainment. The tenor, Mr. Albert Brennir, has an excellent *barytonal* voice, and uses it effectively, and the delivery of Mr. McDermott's interpolated song, in the second act, showed that he will approve himself, whenever a suitable rôle falls to his lot, a comedian of humor and experience. Much hilarity was elicited by a *tyrolienne*, sung by a Frenchman in act the second, and no little surprise was excited by a wild *can-can* at the close of the opera. As neither of these incidents has the remotest relation to "Boulotte," we cannot but think that judgment would have been exhibited in their omission. The new music—from Strauss' "Queen Indigo"—brightens up the score most acceptably. We have only to add that the choruses were given with unimpeachable *brio* and precision, and that the orchestra's accompaniments were faultless, two results due wholly to the talent and industry of Mr. F. Stanislaus, than whom no better conductor could be wished. "Boulotte" is announced for repetition every evening this week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The final performances of the Vokes Family at this house occur, it should be remembered, this week. To-night, and until the close of their engagement, these clever actors will appear in "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," and in "Nan, the Good for Nothing." It is officially announced that Mr. Edwin Booth will positively act at the Fifth Avenue in October.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

This respectable association has issued its annual circular, from which we take the following information:

In place of the usual eighteen rehearsals and six concerts, there will be six concerts, each preceded by a matinée and a general rehearsal. The new feature of matinées, now introduced, will enable the society to present to the public music not included in the regular concert programmes. Herr Carl Bergmann will continue to be the conductor of the orchestra. The performances will be given at the Academy of Music—the matinées and general rehearsals on Friday afternoons, and the concerts on Saturday evenings. The proscenium boxes, being, by an express provision of the lease, under the supervision of the President, will be sold by him for the season on and after Oct. 29, at 12 M. at the office, No. 33 Union Square, where a plan of their disposition, with their prices attached, will be found. The other boxes will be sold at public auction on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street entrance. On the 29th day of October next, at 10 A. M., the selection of season seats will be commenced at the above-named office of the society, by the subscribers in person, or by their representatives, and they will choose their seats in the order of their names on the subscription list, those first subscribing having priority of choice. On the same day the season tickets will be delivered and payment for them required.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MOSQUITOES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with sympathy and pleasure in to-day's paper your objurgatory remarks on the mosquito. Whatever he may be in the dreary wastes of Labrador or in the recesses of the Dismal Swamp, it is certain that in these latitudes at least he is a bloodsucker of relentless energy. So much will be undisputed. But who will give him credit for a fine command of irony? I cannot see by what other means he has deluded this generation into cultivating him so assiduously.

Two things he hates—light and a draught of air: and so he lulls his victims to extinguish the one and to close the windows against the other, in order that he may pasture in perfect peace.

Who ever saw a mosquito fly toward a flame? Who does not know that the dark corners of a room are where he seeks shelter until the lights be put out? After that is his time for action. Every one knows that a breeze scatters him, yet every one strives to give him darkness and calm.

The house you speak of, wherever it be, is certainly noteworthy for one rare thing—common sense. "The windows open all the time;" "the gas lit on three floors"—*i. e.*, plenty of light and a current of air. *Verbum sap.* YECNAL.

West Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1875.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sensible letter of "Viator," in your issue of the 14th inst., ought to bear some good fruit, and ought to receive the careful attention of those who are interested in rapid-transit matters. Does it not seem to you that the old saying of what is every one's business is nobody's business holds good even in this question, seeing that the public, having once secured a bill for their relief, leave the onus of its successful development to the care of five gentlemen who (honestly) acknowledge their incompetency to decide this serious question by undergoing a system of schooling in the science of engineering?

It has been stated that these gentlemen have availed themselves of the services of two engineers to assist them and otherwise direct them in making a selection from the number of projects already received. Now, I believe the public, as well as the several contributors, would feel better satisfied were the Commissioners to make known what claims, beyond the choice of that committee, these engineers may have for being appointed to such an important position, what great works, either public or private, they have carried out, and what testimonials they can bring forward to show their fitness to act as the scientific advisers to this commission.

In desiring such information I do not wish to cast any reflection whatever on the capabilities of these gentlemen. Yet, as a matter of good faith between all parties concerned, I think it only just that the public should know that their interests have had the best attention that science and art can afford. I would also suggest that as an act of justice toward those inventors, many of whom have expended large sums of money and spent much time in preparing models, plans, &c., that a synopsis of all the schemes be carefully tabulated, and the reasons for their rejection or adoption be given as some satisfaction for the time and trouble given to their projection. It would also give these inventors an opportunity of testing hereafter the professional capacities of the engineers selected to adjudicate on their work, as I have very little doubt that the Commissioners will be guided by their engineers' report. In conclusion, I strongly indorse "Viator's" views respecting the necessity of providing a substantial road for rapid-transit purposes, as all fanciful schemes and ephemeral structures that are to be anchored in the clouds and propelled by thought and keely motors (all very pretty on paper) should be left for future generations to experiment upon, and that the present be allowed to have the benefit of well-defined and practical projects.

JUSTITIA.

A DEFENSE OF MRS. TILTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My object in addressing you is to say a word in behalf of that poor, feeble, prostrate woman—Mrs. Tilton. I know none of the parties, not even by sight, and have no sympathy with the school to which they belong, yet as an act of justice, and not going outside of your own review of the evidence, I think your anathema too severe when you dismiss her "to the contempt of mankind," and say "that she constructed a form of religion to suit her own circumstances and desires, and easily convinced herself that there was nothing wrong in her breaking her marriage vows." Had you said that Mr. Beecher constructed the form of religion for her, to suit his circumstances and desires, it would be more consonant to the evidence and more consistent with the facts. She says: "Oh, my dear husband, may you never need the discipline of being misled by a good woman, as I have been by a good man."

Though at all times a woman of the emotional school, yet it is evident that she was a good woman and a loving wife before Mr. Beecher crossed her path. By his insidious art he undermined her sense of right and wrong—he got possession of her mind so thoroughly that what he—her Pastor—the man of God counseled, she thought must be right. She yielded to his embraces, not from desire,* but because he had instilled into her mind that a Pastor's embraces are not sinful. She even went so far as to tell her husband that "Mr. Beecher knew better than he or see did what is right or wrong," which is pretty strong evidence how thoroughly she had become the victim of that man's machinations. But

*"She is guiltless—sinned against—bearing the transgression of another."—*Extract from Beecher's letter to Moulton.*

time brought reflection, and with it the horrible conviction that she had sinned—that the insidious teachings of her Pastor were false—(misled by a good man, as she expresses it)—and what was her first impulse? To rush to her husband, confess her crime, and ask forgiveness. When the infatuated blindness passed away, and she saw her crime in all its hideousness—how irretrievably she had wronged her husband—a sense of contrition seized her soul, of which she gives evidence in various letters. If she is the depraved woman you say she is, would she not have kept the terrible secret within her own bosom? The impulse to confess her crime and ask forgiveness indicates a nature not wholly lost to virtue.

See how silently she bears the disgrace put upon her by Mr. Beecher, who intimates that it was she who first made love to him, though there is not a shadow of proof of it in the evidence; on the contrary, she speaks of herself being "misled by him." "He has been the guide of our youth," she writes to her husband, "and until the three last dreadful years, when our confidence was shaken in him, we trusted him as no other human being."

From the line of defense adopted by Mr. Beecher's counsel, it looks as if she had consented to be their victim—that is, to allow them to say what they pleased of her, in order to save the reputation of her church and its Pastor. Her letter dated "Midnight," in which "she wishes before going to sleep"—as if it were to be her final sleep—to let her husband know that Mr. Beecher had obtained from her a promise not to appear against him in a council of ministers—the writing of this letter is certainly an act that merits consideration when judging her. She adopted invariably, as you yourself remark, a tone of penitence for her crime and sympathy for her husband—"her long suffering husband," and it would not at all surprise me—if ever she be allowed to see her husband again—that she will become reconciled to him. And, finally, on the one side, we have a weak-minded woman, brought up in the Beecher school of transcendentalism—a woman full of emotional devotion—looking upon her Pastor as something superior to all earthly things, and, on the other side, a voluptuous, fascinating man, a man of rare persuasive powers, of unsurpassed eloquence, given to "hifalutin" philosophy and presenting it in his most attractive manner—is it astonishing that such a man obtains complete mastery over such a woman as to make her believe that sin is not sin when her Pastor is the object? Mr. Beecher made this confession in court: "It was entering into her life, and, in some sense, giving her an interest in my own." In plain language, he was insinuating himself into the place of her husband, and leading her to believe that it was not sin. Taking these various points into consideration, I trust it may lead you, as an act of justice toward a defenseless woman, to withdraw the crushing verdict you passed upon her. P. G.

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

SHORT YIELD AND POOR QUALITY OF WHEAT—CORN VERY PROMISING OUTSIDE THE OHIO VALLEY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 19.—To-morrow morning's issue of the Cincinnati *Price Current* will contain what it claims is the fullest and most comprehensive presentation of Western crop reports yet published, comprising about 350 special returns, from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, and Kentucky, together with some from other States. They relate chiefly to oats, wheat, corn, and hogs. Of wheat the reports indicate in Ohio and Indiana a full average acreage, yield somewhat short, large losses by rain, and very inferior quality. In Illinois the crop is below the average largely and quality inferior. In Iowa the acreage is about as usual, generally harvested in good condition; some damage by blight and other causes; yield large in many places, but the crop is not a full average, and the quality is inferior. In Missouri it is considerably short and materially damaged. In Kentucky the yield is up to the average amount, but largely and badly damaged. In Michigan there is a fair crop. In Wisconsin there is a very good crop and in good condition. Of oats there has been a large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and portions of Missouri, while the acreage was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa show a large production. Of corn there is a largely increased acreage, and it is very promising outside of portions of the Ohio Valley, and if the crop matures north and north-west it will be much greater than usual. Cattle and hogs are generally in better condition than a year ago, and in many sections are feeding on the damaged grain. Much information is furnished relative to other crops. Potatoes promise an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

THE VIRGINIA COLORED PEOPLE.

A CONVENTION AT RICHMOND TO CONSULT ON THE WELFARE OF THE BLACK MEN.

Special Despatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 19.—The State Convention of colored delegates called by all the colored members of the last Legislature to concert measures for the weal of the colored people of Virginia met here to-day at 12 M. There were about one hundred delegates present, representing nearly fifty counties and cities. Peter J. Carter, a member of the House of Delegates, was made temporary Chairman, and the proceedings were opened with prayer. During the whole of the temporary organization the noise and confusion were great, but at 8 P. M. a permanent organization was effected with J. P. Evans, of Petersburg, President. The committee had renominated J. T. Wilson, of Norfolk, but he being too uncompromising and unconciliatory toward the whites, Evans defeated him by a large majority. In taking the chair Evans said he considered the convention to hold in its hands the future destiny of the race. Politics were subordinate to the material, social, and educational interests of the negro. The chief thing was to organize the labor and intelligence of the colored people so that for a fair day's labor they would receive a fair return, and so place themselves in a position to be independent of all parties. His speech was received with great applause. Mr. Wilson, the defeated candidate, also spoke. He said negroes were still suffering under wrong aggravated by insult. Even the State Superintendent of Public Instruction had grossly outraged them in his last report. Even in the so-called courts of justice the negro was not fairly heard, and the Virginia Legislature was the first to disfranchise a man for petit larceny. He was not for arraying the race in hostility to the whites, but he was resenting insult, combining for redress of grievances, and cutting loose from influences that had heretofore disgraced the race, while they had only contributed to the elevation of unworthy white men. He saw no reason why an address should not be issued stating that in Virginia the negro is deprived of his equal rights as a citizen, and that he is practically denied even the poor right of petition. The negroes must organize to protect themselves, assert themselves, and have a leader—an O'Connell or Bismarck—of their own race. Only their internal differences had heretofore prevented this, and he hoped that now would begin a new era that would lead to grand results. The speech was able and eloquent, and was heard with enthusiasm.

Committees on Resolutions, on Education and Labor, and on an address and a press were voted. C. J. Malerd offered a series of resolutions, thanking God for the blessings the race has received within the past ten years; congratulating the country on its Federal Government, and heartily indorsing the administration of President Grant. They were referred, and the convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

THE ENTRIES AND THE PROSPECTS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The international regatta will take place next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th. The interest in regard to it is increasing daily, and it promises to be a great success. The Atalantas, Argonantas, Beaverwycks, Mutuals, and Neptunes are now here, and in training at the lake. The Buffalos and Duquesnes will arrive to-morrow morning, and the Potomacs and Scawanhakas on the following day. The entries will close to-morrow night. Up to the present time there are six entries for the four-oared race; seven for the State championship race; eight for the senior single-scull race; four for the pair-oared race; five for the double-scull race, and eight for the senior scull race.

GRIMWOOD'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19.—The representatives of the *Journal* returned from Whitehall, Mich., this morning with Grimwood's body, which has been fully identified. Vessel men in the vicinity of Whitehall claim to have seen another body, supposed to be that of Donaldson, but as yet there has been no confirmation of this statement. Grimwood's father left the city this morning with the remains of his son for Bristol Station, Kendall County, where the funeral will take place.

*ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE MEETING AT DETROIT.

THE SOCIETY TRUE TO ITS NAME—LESS LEARNING AND MORE INFORMATION DESIRABLE TO THE NON-SPECIALISTS—THE ENTOMOLOGISTS AND THEIR HISTORY—GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.

From our Special Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1875.

At last! The section which advances mathematics and physics has adjourned; the chemical subsection has finished its programme, and we can hope that biology and geology will get through this evening. But then, there are thirteen essays more in biology, ten more in geology, and two general lectures. Besides these there is only the closing business of the session, and we can all go home, wiser at least, if not better. One thing is even now apparent, namely, that the society is strictly true to its name and object, so much so that non-specialists might well pray for less learning and more information. The most learned gentlemen, learned moreover in subjects outside of popular sympathies, are even less technical, special, and unintelligible to persons of average culture than the younger men, very many of whom hail from the Western States and obscure localities. Their persistent technicality becomes almost oppressive when they have no more than a handful of listeners to speak to.

THE ENTOMOLOGISTS.

In some respects the strongest and most active men were the entomologists. They had one or two meetings by themselves and have read in the general sessions a great many essays, or, as they are usually though hardly elegantly called, "papers." A report of these would be of no general interest, and yet might be of great importance. I will therefore make a compromise and give you a little history of the entomological gentlemen, especially of those who belong to the Entomological Club of Cambridge, Mass. This society was organized on the 9th of January, 1874, at the house of Dr. H. A. Von Hagen, in Cambridge. Those present at the first meeting were Messrs. E. P. Austin, G. R. Crotch, G. Dimmock, of Springfield, Mass.; S. Henshaw, J. C. Munro, and E. Schwartz—all of them coleopterists; Mr. E. Burgess, a student of diptera; Messrs. H. K. Morrison and Samuel H. Scudder, lepidopterists, and the following gentlemen interested in general entomology: Drs. H. A. Von Hagen and A. S. Packard, and Messrs. J. H. Emerton and B. P. Mann. All these are, with one or two exceptions, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Entomological Club decided from the beginning to have its monthly meetings as informal as might be, and the only permanent officer chosen was a Secretary, B. P. Mann. He has held the office ever since. At every meeting some member is chosen Chairman for the occasion. The second meeting of the club was held at Mr. Scudder's house, but since this, a permanent home was found at Mr. Mann's "Entomologicon," on Follen street, Cambridge. A few meetings have been held at other places, where the club has had camps, or where a great many entomologists happened to meet. The July meetings of last year and this year were held on Mount Washington, N. H., while the August meetings of the same years were held in Hartford, Conn., and Detroit, Mich., by way of the general scientific meetings. In view of the special nature of entomology it must be admitted that the presence, on the average, of thirteen members, is a good attendance. The meetings have been devoted to discussions of embryology, biology, and nomenclature, and many fine specimens have been exhibited. Local excursions have often been made, and for about two weeks of July, 1874, and for three weeks of July, 1875, camps were made near the Half-Way House, on Mount Washington, N. H. The latter of these camp parties had twenty-eight members, and made use of seven tents and two bark-covered huts on he mountain. In June, 1874, a scientific excursion was made to Mount Tom, in Western Massachusetts.

ORGANIZERS OF THE CLUB.

Of the entomologists mentioned as organizers of the club or since elected to membership, members at the same time of the A. A. A. S., there are several whose publications have made them quite famous in the world of science. Dr. Hermann A. Von Hagen is a German, who was invited by Prof. Louis Agassiz to take charge of the entomological cabinets in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge. He is Professor of Entomology at Harvard University. He is quite proficient in general entomology, but confines his special attention to the neuropteræ, a suborder of insects, embracing the dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle, the ant-lions, and many other net-winged insects. Dr. Hagen has published a *Bibliotheca Entomologica*, which is nearly complete. Its value to entomologists is, of course, very great, as it carefully indexes every paper of any scientific value published on entomological subjects previous to the year 1858. His other contributions to the study of insects have been numerous, and although over sixty years old, he still contributes generously to European and American publications. Baron C. R. Osten Sacken, formerly of the Russian Legation, is younger than Dr. Hagen, and excels in all the civility, ease, and refinement that grace the cultivated Russian. To him American entomologists look as their only authority on diptera, the name which insect students have applied to the suborder containing all two-winged insects—gnats, mosquitoes, and the vulgar house-fly. Mr. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, Mo., well known throughout the West as the author of the *Missouri Entomological Reports*, was lately elected a member of the club. He is an Englishman and one of our youngest entomologists. His chief efforts have been directed toward lessening the devastation of crops by insects, and he is quite famous in France and on the Rhine by discoveries in connection with the grape phylloxera, one of the chief destroyers in the vineyard. Mr. Riley thinks that locusts are good food, although his black, glossy hair, his rolling eyes and his muscular frame seem to feed on some more powerful diet. His suggestion that the granger should eat the grasshoppers, a witty Michigander tells, after the grasshopper has eaten the granger's crops, is one of the happiest of thoughts. It supplies a new and wholesome article of food, and saves the granger from the inconvenience and expense of harvesting. By devouring the hopper he gets back his crops and the locust in the bargain, and Mr. Riley gets new material for evolutionistic enterprises.

WORKS OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. S. H. Scudder, a graduate of Harvard, is well known among students of lepidoptera, that suborder of insects which comprises the moths and butterflies. His *Memoir on Fossil Butterflies* I have mentioned before. Another work of his, *The Butterflies of New-England*, is to appear soon. It will contain a figure of each species in its various stages, and is expected to be the most complete work of its kind. There are others whose writings are of great entomological value, such as A. S. Packard, one of the editors of the *American Naturalist*; William Saunders, of the Canadian *Entomologist*, and A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, whose essays in the *Bulletin* of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences have accomplished so much in settling difficulties in the study of the *Noctuidæ*, one of the most difficult families of lepidoptera. This remarkable club has about fifty members now. It has lost two by death, Mr. G. R. Crotch, of Cambridge, England, and Mr. P. S. Sprague, of South Boston, Mass. The former, a coleopterist of note, came to this country in 1873, and, after a scientific and very successful journey in California and Oregon, went to Cambridge, Mass., to study his specimens during the Winter. But the easterly winds proved too much for him, and he left for Philadelphia and a more genial climate too late, for he died in the early Summer of 1874, of consumption. One of the best things done by the club, is the publication of a monthly periodical devoted to miscellaneous entomological information, and to a bibliographical record of all writings upon American entomology from the beginning of the year 1874. The *Record of American Entomology*, published at Salem, Mass., was discontinued at that time, and this record became its continuation. The first number was issued in May, 1874, and was called *Psyche*, from the Greek word for butterfly. The editor of *Psyche*, chosen by the club, was B. Pickman Mann, a son of Horace Mann. Mr. Mann has acquired through this work an excellent and well-merited reputation. *Psyche*, now the only periodical in the United States wholly devoted to entomology, has been a complete success, except, of course, financially. It has only one rival, or rather twin brother, the Canadian *Entomologist*, many friends, and more wondering admirers; but it lives on the love of its editor.

GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK.

Prof. James Hall, of Albany, N. Y., read an essay on "The Geology of the Southern Counties of New-York, and Particularly of the Catskill Mountain Region." Prof. Hall has been a member of the association since its very first meeting. He was born in 1811 in Massachusetts. In 1855 he was State Surveyor for Iowa, in 1857 the same for Wisconsin, devoting much of his time, however, to the study of fossils. He is now Geologist to the State of New-York, and prominent among his fellow-scientists. The object of his essay was to present some results of four years' labor chiefly in the southern counties of New-York and the adjacent northern portions of Pennsylvania by Mr. Andrew Sherwood. This gentleman, assisted by Mr. Clark Sherwood, worked under Prof. Hall's personal directions. A question has been raised regarding the existence of the old red sandstone, or Catskill group, within the limits of New-York, although a considerable area has been thus colored in the original geological map of the State. The assertion of the non-existence of this formation in the State induced Prof. Hall many years since to review some portions of his work of 1844. While in the main features it was found correct, it became evident that something further was needed in the elucidation of the structure of the Catskill region. In fact, it became evident that one could travel from Schoharie County to the Pennsylvania line on rocks of the Chemung group without finding or seeing the old red sandstone. It was from this circumstance that the statement arose as to the absence of this formation from the State of New-York. It became a very different matter, however, when one crossed the same region of country from east to west. After several visits to this region, and notably one in 1857, with Sir William E. Logan and Andrew C. Ramsay, (the latter now Director of the British Geological Survey,) the question as to the geological age of this great accumulation of strata assumed a still more important aspect. The question, of course, had never been lost sight of, though for many years it had been quite impossible for Prof. Hall to undertake the investigation. On a geological map of New-York published in 1843 a large area is colored as Catskill group, without any special indication of its geologic structure. A similar feature was seen in Northern New-York, where the limits of the Laurentian system had barely been determined. Geological surveys, Prof. Hall states, have been carried on with too much haste, and, owing to limited time, under the pressure of necessity. Hence the indication only of limits and the omission of structural indications such as require long investigation. In 1870 there was as yet no definite knowledge of the region. Mr. Sherwood was employed and commenced investigating in the Spring of 1871. He finished in 1874. A map laid before the association represented, therefore, the work of two men during four years of labor. It now presents the aspect of a piece of work completed, except that, from the erroneous maps of the State, it is not possible to give more than the approximate limits of the outcrops. The work has not only accomplished what was undertaken, but has proved conclusively the existence (first suspected in 1857) of higher formations lying upon the red Catskill rocks. The entire region from the base of the Catskill range to the western limits of the red rocks in Chenango County presents a series of nearly parallel anticlinal and synclinal folds. The same structure is continued to the western limits of the State, although the red rocks may not appear within the State; and the formation probably thins out entirely before reaching the western boundary of New-York and Pennsylvania. The topographical sketch presents a view of the Catskill range from the east side of the Hudson River, opposite the Catskill, looking over the shales of the Hudson River group. In this view the general dip of the rocks is perceptible in their inclination to the southward. In a cross section of this range, as shown in the accompanying diagram, the dip of the strata to the north-west and south-west is shown, forming synclinal and anticlinal folds, of which five synclinals and six anticlinals are included in the extent given. The expression of the map in its coloring shows the direction and extent of certain belts of red rock, which in some part of their extent are crowned by gray sandstone and conglomerate, referred to the Vespertene and Umbral formations of Prof. Rogers, and are regarded as belonging to the carboniferous age. These belts are the synclinal axes, which sometimes embrace the higher rocks within their folds, and have sometimes been so far eroded as to leave only a narrow belt of red rock. Even this has been in many places removed, and the erosion has penetrated deeply into the rocks of the Chemung group. Going to the south of the State line, these synclinals carry outliers of the coal measures, greater or less in extent, as shown by the map. In the Catskill region the general direction of these synclinals and adjacent anti-clinals is from south-west to north-east. But further to the west they gradually decline in abruptness and assume more nearly an east and west direction. The anti-clinals are everywhere valleys, along which the streams flow and the main roads of the country are made, the road from Kingston to Delhi being the principal exception. In going to the east or west of these we ascend over the rough and broken country bounded by the outcropping of the red sandstone and conglomerate. Owing to the great difficulty of crossing this country we have long remained ignorant of its geological structure. The synclinals everywhere present high and broken ridges, and more especially so when the Vespertine and umbral rocks form the terminal mass. It is true that the Delaware and the Susquehanna Rivers both flow across or through these synclinals in channels made by deep erosion. The parallel ridges of the high country culminate in the Catskill Mountains, where we have an elevation of nearly four thousand feet above tide-water. The cause of this greater elevation is shown to be the convergence of three synclinals, which, presenting such a mass of material to the eroding forces, has prevented the anti-clinals from being excavated below the red rocks of the Catskill formation. To this condition we are indebted for the higher portions of the range, which present in a topographical aspect only an irregularly scattered mass of mountain elevations. The section exhibited, crossing the Catskill range from Schenevus to Glasco, is in a line south of the culminating ridges, and therefore does not present the highest point of the range. The lower rocks of the section are of the Chemung group; but the relations of all these are shown on the smaller section from the Mohawk to Carbondale. The lower beds shown, of Portage and Chemung, have a thickness of more than 2,000 feet, while the higher beds of vespertine, extending to the summit of Round Top, may be reckoned at about 800 to 1,000 feet. The passage from the red rocks to the gray sandstone and conglomerate is gradual, with alternations of red and gray rocks, and does not afford any strong line of demarcation. The remains of *Holoptychus*, in the form of bony plates, fragments of bones, &c., extend through a thickness of more than 200 feet. In its western extension the red rock, with its alternations of green and mottled beds, shows a gradual thinning, and finally seems to be lost entirely. One of the greatest difficulties met with in this investigation has been the occurrence of red and greenish shales in the Chemung and Portage beds, and the finding of gray beds with Chemung fossils at an elevation of at least 150 feet above the base of the red rocks, which had always been referred to the Catskill formation. Finally, however, the limits of the formation were ascertained. In the interval between well-marked Chemung and typical Catskill there are beds of intermediate character, and sometimes a few fossils of the lower rocks were found. The same means of distinction do not occur in all localities. In some places the indications of the Catskill are in the red shales and diagonally laminated sandstones. In other places we find a mass of vegetation with or without the presence of the large lamellibranch known as *Cypricardites Catskillensis*. The occurrence of this fossil may be relied on as characterizing the base of the Catskill formation. The *Holoptychus* marks the beds above, but still is not known above the middle of the formation. In some localities in the border counties of Western Pennsylvania the rocks regarded as the Waverly group of Ohio rest directly upon the Chemung, and the fossils of the Chemung pass into the higher beds and mingle with their species regarded as carboniferous forms. There seem to be more species of fossils, passing from the upper Chemung into the Waverly formation, than there are species passing from the lower to the upper division of the Chemung group proper. The question is of great interest, in view of the supposed horizon of carboniferous forms. But probably the Chemung fauna continued its existence till after the appearance of carboniferous forms, and that the two faunas, if they can properly be so regarded, lived in the same sea and at the same epoch. The map laid before the association Prof. Hall considered as expressing our present knowledge of the extent of these formations, and the structure of the country occupied by the same. The work is still unfinished in the western part of the State, but there are indications of what may be expected upon further investigation.

THE SUNDAY GIN-MILL ON HORACE GREELEY'S OLD WORKSHOP.

WHAT WOULD GREELEY SAY?

From the National Temperance Advocate.

In the new *Tribune* building there has recently been added one more to the already large number of drinking saloons in this City. This new lager-beer saloon, elegantly fitted up and attractive in its appointments, seems likely to be one of the most popular and therefore one of the most injurious of its class. Perhaps not many drunkards will be allowed to loiter about the premises, but who can estimate the number who will therein develop the appetite which will inevitably end in inebriety and ruin?

Alas! for the *Tribune's* honorable traditions, and for the memory of its founder, Horace Greeley, who, writing of beer and wines, said:

"They greatly mistake who in this country hope to live longer by drinking wines or malt liquors than they would expect to if addicted instead to distilled spirits. True, there is less alcohol in the same quantity of the fermented beverages, but the same quantity will not content them. Deceive themselves as they may, it is the alcoholic stimulus that their depraved appetites exact, and, if indulged at all, they will be indulged to the constantly-receding point of satisfaction. The single glass of wine or beer per day which sufficed at the beginning will soon be enlarged or repeated. It was enough to start the blood into a gallop yesterday, but falls short today, and will not begin to do to-morrow. And, even were the fact otherwise, the wines and malt liquors drank in this country are nearly all so adulterated that drinking them would be foolhardy, even if those liquids, when pure, were naturally wholesome, instead of being the poisons they are known to be."

The editorial conduct of the *Tribune* in relation to total abstinence and prohibition since the death of Mr. Greeley has occasioned grief and disappointment to thousands of the friends of temperance throughout the country. Quite in keeping, however, with its moderate-drinking proclivities, and its avowed and persistent opposition to prohibitory liquor laws, is its deplorable example in renting a portion of its new building for a drinking saloon!

Now that the *Tribune* welcomes the liquor traffic under its own roof it is not surprising that in its recent editorial comment upon the National Temperance Convention it should ignore its appeal for total abstinence; its religious exhortations and plans for church temperance work; its call for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of all alcoholic beverages by the State and National Governments; and that it should characterize the proceedings of that grand convention as "blows which fall on the air" and "are simply wasted power." Nor, in the light of its pernicious example, is it surprising that it should attack the proposed National Commission of Inquiry concerning the liquor traffic; or that it should oppose the employment of the total abstinence temperance pledge in Sunday-schools as injurious. Its own panacea, forsooth, would be "an inquiry into the effects of alcoholism as a disease," and, "above all, the establishment in every State of inebriate asylums, where the evil could be scientifically combated." That is, the *Tribune* lager-beer saloon shall be allowed full opportunity to make drunkards, and the State found its inebriate asylum to "scientifically" combat the evil!

Alas! indeed, for the "New-York *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley," and, as Nast humorously adds, "confounded by Whitelaw Reid."

A DRAMSHOP IN A STRANGE PLACE.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

From the New-York Evangelist.

"Have you noticed the *Tribune's* grogshop?" inquired an old friend who, like myself, has purchased and read the *Tribune* steadily ever since its first number was issued in 1841. This same friend had read my eulogistic paragraph upon Mr. Whitelaw Reid in a late number of the *Evangelist*.

Here was a challenge alike to my curiosity and my conscience. So I turned aside this morning to see for myself whether the lofty tower of the most powerful journal upon this continent was actually "bottomed" upon a dramshop! I halted first in the office of the paper, and took a good look at the full-length portrait of my dear old friend, Horace Greeley, whom I had known and loved for five and twenty years. The genial countenance of the great editor and philanthropist looked just as I had seen it a score of times when we had sat together on the platforms of temperance meetings, and when he had sat at my own table and had once kneeled beside me at our family worship. As I looked at the benignant countenance, I said to myself: "Well, there was never but one Horace Greeley; with all his mistakes and his faults, would that he were living yet!"

Turning from the door with these grateful recollections in my heart, I observed a half-dozen young men coming up the steps from a large and showily-decorated drinking-saloon close beside me. Sure enough here was the "grogshop" which had so horrified my friend, and it was unmistakably a part and parcel of the magnificent "*Tribune* building." Neither the tall tower nor the press-room is more so.

Stepping back where I could see both the portrait of Mr. Greeley and the gaudy grogshop, I said: "Look on that picture, and then on this!" I almost expected to see the brave old water-drinker leap out of the frame and descend into the dram-den below, and, with pardonable paraphrase of sacred writ, cry out: "Take these things hence; make not this noble structure, which my industry founded, a den of debauchery and death to my countrymen." For if that old reformer were yet alive, who supposes that a haunt of temptation to drunkenness would be allowed to nestle under a roof which bears the "*Tribune*" on its pinnacle?

It is idle for the managers of this great journal to say to us its friends—who have fought its battles on the platform of emancipation and temperance for over twenty years—"We are not responsible for a dramshop in our own building." You are! That edifice is your advertisement, which you parade everywhere, and in which you glory. You are just as responsible for that dram-den and its horrible havoc of purse and character and souls, as you are for the brilliant editorials from the pen of your chief, or for the contributions of the eminent Presbyterian Pastor which you publish, or for all the splendid achievements of your journalistic enterprise. When our country readers, who have been brought up on the *Tribune*, come to visit and admire your proud structure, they will be saluted by an open temptation to go in and drink themselves drunk under the roof of the building which furnishes them their daily mental food. You cannot escape this responsibility; if you pocket the profits of the grog traffic, you have got to endure the odium which the wages of this iniquity always brings with them.

I write these words of honest indignation not from hostility to a journal which I have adhered to steadily from the start, but from sincere friendship to it, and still more from honest love for those grand reformatory ideas which the *Tribune* once so bravely advocated. In days past Mr. Greeley protested against a dramshop being permitted in the national Capitol at Washington—and on the ground that it was a just reproach upon the nation to have it there. On the same ground we, who compose the constituency of the *Tribune*, have a right to protest against its open alliance with the liquor-traffic.

There are many of us who burn with an intense antagonism against the dramshop and the whole drinking customs of society, because we see too plainly the infinite mischiefs which they are breeding. We hold the drinking-saloon to be the nursery of poverty, profligacy, and crime. We see in it the foe of industry, sobriety, and public morality—the enemy of God's Sabbaths and God's law. We believe that the revenue of the bar-room is the price of human blood. Sooner or later the bottle and the dramshop will be recognized as the most formidable peril to our national life. With these strong convictions, we feel justified in protesting against the opening of every new haunt of public temptation—especially of those that may be opened under the auspices of a conspicuous whose very name has become an honor to American genius and industry.

A CHANGE OF "SPIRITS."

From the Temperance Record, Chicago.

The spirit of its founder seems to have forsaken the *Tribune* building in New-York, and the spirit that "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder" has taken its place. With an exhibition of unprincipled avarice that is an insult to the memory of the large-hearted philanthropist, who never knew what it was to make such a compromise with iniquity, and who all his life long was the advocate and friend of total abstinence, the present managers of the *Tribune* have rented the basement of its new building for a gin-mill. An anomaly so strange has rarely ever presented itself, and only strengthens the conviction, which has become general, that the mantle of Horace Greeley did not fall upon the shoulders of his successor.

WHAT A FALLING OFF WAS THERE!

From the Christian Advocate, Pittsburg, Penn.

Alas, what a departure from the temperance principles of the illustrious founder of that paper! No such profanation could have happened during his reign. He wrote a tract which we believe is still published by the National Temperance Society, to prove that alcohol is a poison, and, in his forcible way, said that "there can be no more temperate and innocent use of it as a beverage than temperate forgery, adultery, or murder." Yet this is the poison to the administration of which a prominent portion of the *Tribune* buiding is now dedicated!

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

VIATOR WINS THE THREE-YEAR OLD SWEEPSTAKES, WARLOCK THE TWO-YEAR OLD HANDICAP, NETTIE NORTON THE FREE HANDICAP, AND CLEMATIS THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1875.

After a rain-storm of about twenty hours duration the sun managed to struggle through the clouds this morning. When the first race was called it was still cloudy and the heat oppressive, but, as the sport progressed, the air became purer. The Grand Stand was well filled with spectators, and the ladies were out in large numbers. The track was very heavy from the soaking rain of yesterday, and the horses had a hard time of it. Four races were on the programme and furnished an admirable day's sport, and the knowing ones and outsiders captured the spoils about equally, the favorites winning in the first and fourth races. The opening event was the three-year-old stakes, one mile and a half, which had three starters, Viator, Warwick, and Vinaigrette, the latter being announced as a starter at the last moment. Although Viator was to carry five pounds penalty, he was a great favorite, the knowing ones receiving a good point about him. He defeated his antagonists easily, and the Paris pools paid $7 80. The second race was a free handicap for two-year olds, one mile, which brought out five starters. The knowing ones invested heavily on Patience, the imported filly belonging to Mr. Belmont, but the race was captured by Warlock, the property of Mr. George L. Lorillard, who has dissolved partnership with Mr. Lawrence, and has an establishment of his own. The favorite came in last. The start was the worst of the meeting, and Warlock got much the best of it, and was never headed throughout the race. The Paris pools paid $21 80. The third race was a free handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, which had six starters, with Brigand a great favorite, but that unreliable horse shrunk badly in the race, which was won by Nettie Norton, with her stable companion, B. F. Carver, second. It was a great victory for Coffee's stable, which has heretofore been singularly unfortunate. The Paris pools paid $19. The fourth and concluding event was a selling sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which had five contestants, and was won by Mr. Belmont's ch. c. Clematis, who ran a very fine race, as he was several lengths in the rear at the start and remained so until they entered the homestretch, when she ran past all the others and won by two lengths. The Paris pools paid $7 90 on the winner.

THE THREE-YEAR OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

The initial event of the day was the fourth renewal of the three-year old sweepstakes, $100 each, half forfeit, and $700 added, one mile and a half. The distance of this race was formerly two miles, but this year it was reduced to a mile and a half. Of the twenty-two nominations with which the stake closed only two were announced as starters, and these were E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Warwick. At the last moment, however, A. B. Lewis & Co. announced that they would send Vinaigrette to the post, but she was only sold in the last two or three pools, and in the Paris pools she was not sold at all. Although Viator carried five pounds extra as a penalty for winning the Sequel Stakes, the knowing ones made him a strong favorite, and as between him and Warwick the betting was as follows:

Viator	$350	$250	$250
Warwick	250	200	160
Total	$600	$450	$410

The last two pools on the race, with Vinaigrette as a starter, were at the following rates:

Viator	$250	$300
Warwick	125	150
Vinaigrette	55	30
Total	$430	$480

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were sent over to the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell Vinaigrette went off in the lead, Warwick second, and Viator third. On approaching the three-quarter pole, Vinaigrette was showing half a length in advance of Viator, while Warwick was lapping Viator's quarter. As they came up Viator forged to the front, and passed the stand half a length in advance of Warwick, who led Vinaigrette three-quarters of a length. As they went round the turn Viator parted company with his competitors, and was soon leading Warwick two lengths. Viator soon increased his lead half a length more, and as they ran along the backstretch he got further away, and was three lengths before Warwick, who was still two lengths before Vinaigrette. At the half-mile pole Viator had increased his lead to nearly five lengths ahead of Warwick and Vinaigrette, the latter having moved up to Warwick's head. Coming round the lower turn Viator was taken in hand to give him a breathing spell for a finish, and the other two got closer to him. A little further on the three were lapped on each other, Viator leading, with Warwick at his saddle-girth, and Vinaigrette at the flank of the latter. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole and turned into the homestretch, but as they came up it was apparent that Viator had his competitors beaten, for both of them were driving and he was running in hand. As they approached the stand Warwick began to lose ground and received the lash, but being dead-tired could not respond. Viator then came away, and won the race easily by three lengths in 2:48½. Warwick was second, half a length before Vinaigrette.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; the second horse to save his stake; winners of $1,500 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000 7 pounds; of $2,500 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half. Twenty-two nominations. Value to winner, $1,300.

E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell. *115 pounds. Swim..... 1
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Warwick, by Leamington, out of Minnie Minor, 110 pounds. Donahue..... 2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, by Vandal, dam by Whirlwind, 107 pounds. Houston..... 3

Time—2:48½.

*Including 5 pounds extra.

WINNERS OF THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters	Time.
1872	Hubbard	Planet	110	23	4	3:53
1873	Fellowcraft	Australian	110	14	1	W. O.
1874	Culpepper	Revolver	110	19	4	3:40¾
*1875	Viator	Vauxhall	110	22	3	2:48½

*Reduced to a mile and a half—Viator carried 5 pounds extra.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP.

The next race on the card was a free handicap for two-year olds, dash of one mile, for a purse of $500. There were five entries, viz.: Wood Stringfield's b. c. Blue Coat, Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Durango, G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, August Belmont's imp. br. f. Patience, and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Leatherstocking. The knowing division concentrated its strength on the Belmont stable, and plunged in at the following figures:

Patience	$400	$150	$400
Warlock	300	265	225
Blue Coat	120	130	165
Durango	120	140	155
Leatherstocking	140	175	150
Total	$1,080	$1,150	$1,095

THE RACE.

After one false attempt the flag fell to a poor start. Warlock coming up from behind on a run was in motion first, and had two lengths the best of it, Blue Coat getting off second, Leatherstocking third, Patience fourth, and Durango fifth. As they went round the turn Blue Coat ran very fast and closed on Warlock, and Leatherstocking followed up. Warlock soon got away again and at the quarter pole was showing two lengths in advance of Blue Coat, who was leading Leatherstocking a neck, a half a length of daylight being between the latter and Patience, while Durango remained in the rear. As they ran along the backstretch Blue Coat closed rapidly on Warlock but killed himself in the effort. Warlock was still a length and a half in advance at the half-mile pole, Blue Coat second, three lengths before Durango, who had passed Leatherstocking and Patience. As they came round the lower turn, Warlock rushed away and was soon showing a lead of four lengths, Blue Coat second, three lengths in advance of Durango; Patience and Leatherstocking out of the contest. Warlock increased his lead at the three-quarter pole to five lengths, and coming up the homestretch he spread-eagled the field and won the race in the hollowest manner by about sixty yards. Blue Coat who was whipped half way up the stretch, was second, two lengths ahead of Durango, who was ten lengths ahead of Leatherstocking, he beating Patience in a length. The time of the mile was 1:47½, which was a very good race in the mud. This is the first victory of Warlock, who has been unfortunate in all his races.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; a free handicap for two-year olds. Entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 17; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on the following day. One mile.

G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Warlock, 2 years, by War Dance, out of Undine, 94 pounds. McCarthy..... 1
W. Stringfield's b. c. Blue Coat, 2 years, by Jack Malone, dam by Sovereign, 95 pounds. Houston. 2
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Durango, 2 years, by Jack Malone, out of Fanny Barrow, 95 pounds. Barrett.. 3
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Leatherstocking, 2 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, 91 pounds. Scott..... 4
A. Belmont's br. f. Patience, 2 years, by Parmesan, out of Patronage, 92 pounds. Brown..... 5

Time—1:47½.

THE MILE AND A HALF HANDICAP.

The third affair to be decided was a free handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, which brought out a field of six horses, comprising A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years; Doswell & Cammack's (J. McCormack's) b. c. Brigand, 4 years; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, and br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years; Wood Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years, and A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline. There was a rich field for speculation in such a race as this, and the betting men gave it their especial attention. After "scooping" the knowing ones on two occasions, by winning unexpectedly, Brigand was expected by a few who knew the caprices of the animal to repeat the dose by losing this time. It was hard work for Barbee to win the race on Tuesday with him, and he was obliged to use the spurs a quarter of a mile from home. He was, however, a warm favorite, and Enlister, who was the least thought of last night, became the second choice. The speculation on the result was at the following rates:

Brigand	$1,100	$500	$500
Enlister	550	510	310
Nettie Norton, B. F. Carver	510	280	350
Survivor	430	255	250
Caroline	310	235	200
Total	$2,900	$1,780	$1,610

THE RACE.

They were started, as in the first race, from the half-mile pole. Nettie Norton shot away in the lead, with Brigand second, Carver third, Caroline fourth, Survivor fifth, and Enlister in the rear. Carver at once rushed to the front, however, and was followed up by Brigand second, Caroline taking the third place, Nettie Norton fourth, Survivor fifth, and Enlister in the rear. Finishing the first half mile of the race, Carver was still showing the way by a length and a half. As soon as they ran round the turn Nettie Norton parted company with Brigand and Survivor, and ran to the tail of her stable companion, Carver. Enlister was in the meantime running "like a ghost" up from the rear, and was soon challenging Survivor for the third place. When they reached the half mile pole Carver was still holding the lead, a length before Nettie Norton, and she was a length and a half in advance of Enlister, leading Survivor and Brigand three lengths, Caroline bringing up the rear. As they came round the lower turn there were but three horses in the race—Carver, Nettie Norton, and Enlister. When they turned into the homestretch Coffee's pair left Enlister several lengths behind them, and came home alone. Nettie Norton passed Carver, and won by three-quarters of a length, Carver second, eight lengths ahead of Enlister, third, Brigand fourth, Caroline fifth, and Survivor sixth, strung out more than a hundred yards. The time was 2:44¼.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse $600.—A free handicap for all ages; conditions as of previous race; one mile and a half.

John Coffee's b. m. Nettie Norton, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, 105 pounds. Hennessy. 1
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 105 pounds. Johnson.... 2
W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Crowner, 83 pounds. Clark..... 3
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 111 pounds. Devlin..... 0
Doswell & Cammack's b. h. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of Britannia, 110 pounds. Barrett.... 0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, 77 pounds. Florence..... 0

Time—2:44¼.

THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

Concluding the day's sport was a selling sweepstakes for two-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, and $300 added; all the horses to be sold; three-quarters of a mile. For this novel affair the following five youngsters were entered, viz.: August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter and ch. c. Clematis, Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Bambino, D. McDaniel's blk. f. Jennie L., and Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew. The heavy speculators had suffered very severely in the above two races, and they plunged heavily on Belmont's pair to get them out of difficulty. The betting was as follows:

Freebooter, Clematis	$450	$600	$700
Bambino	130	140	200
Jennie L.	120	165	200
Mollie Carew	120	85	155
Total	$820	$990	$1,255

THE RACE.

They were started from the shute, where all three-quarter races are started. After being paraded two or three times the flag fell, and Jennie L. rushed away in the lead, being quickest on her legs. She immediately opened a gap of three lengths, while Mollie Carew, Freebooter, and Bambino were together, four lengths in advance of Clematis. When they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole Jennie L. was leading two lengths, Freebooter and Mollie Carew being together and Bambino four lengths in advance of Clematis in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Mollie Carew received the whip, and she rushed past Freebooter into the second place, and was at the tail of Jennie L. The latter turned into the homestretch still in front, with Mollie Carew second, and Freebooter third, but when they got fairly straightened Clematis bounded up from the rear like a deer, and surprised every one by taking the lead at the furlong pole. From this point she was never headed, and won the race by two lengths in 1:47. Bambino passed Jennie L., and beat her for second place by half a length; two lengths behind was Freebooter, two lengths before Mollie Carew.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling sweepstakes, for two-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added; those entered to be sold for $1,500, to carry 105 pounds; for $1,000, 100 pounds; for $750, 95 pounds; for $500, 90 pounds; for $300, 85 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed the usual 3 pounds; all to be sold at auction; any surplus over the prices named to be divided between the owner and the association; three-quarters of a mile; value to winner, $425.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Clematis, 2 years, by Kentucky, out of Fleur de Champs, $500, 90 pounds. Brown..... 1
P. Lorillard's b. g. Bambino, 2 years, by Baywood, out of Goneril, $300, 82 pounds. Barrett..... 2
D. McDaniel's blk. f. Jennie L., 2 years, by Brown Dick, out of Nubia, $500, 87 pounds. Clark.... 3
A. Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, 2 years, by Kentucky, out of Felucca, $1,000, 100 pounds. Evans..... 4
Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, $500, 82 pounds. Cochran..... 5

According to the terms of the race the several contestants were sold at auction, but all were bought in but Bambino, who was purchased by J. T. Blanchard for $305.

FREEBOOTER SOLD.

After the sale Mr. George Longstaff purchased Freebooter from Mr. Belmont, and will train the colt for the Prospect Park and Jerome Park races. He is a good colt, and will make a promising three-year old. The price is not made public.

COL. DICKEY RULED OFF THE COURSE.

During the progress of the racing, Col. Dickey, of California, who was under the influence of liquor, struck a man on the quarterstretch, and he was led from the course by Mr. Morrissey. Col. Dickey was then ruled off the course for disorderly conduct by the association, and so announced.

THE UTICA TROTTING.

THE 2:29 AND 2:18 CONTESTS.

UTICA, N. Y., A

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	27	Pork, pkls	83
Eggs, bbls	1,184	Cut-meats, pks	913
Flour, bbls	4,750	Butter, pks	3,377
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Cheese, pks	21,978
Corn, bushels	9,256	Sugar, bbls	415
Grass-seed, bags	175	Spelter, pcs	1,083
Oats, bushels	7,000	Starch, pkls	2,960
Flax, bales	60	Stearine, pks	52
Grease, pkls	11	Tallow, pkls	18
Hemp, bales	17	Tea, pkls	10
Hops, bales	437	Tobacco, hhds	51
Hides, bales	388	Tobacco, pkls	113
Leather, sides	11,194	Wool, bales	179
Beef, pkls	75	Whisky, bbls	388

ASHES—Have been very dull, and more or less nominal. Pots quoted at $5 @$5 50, and Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in some request within the range of from 32c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Very dull at old figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite freely purchased at a further improvement of ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 4,000 bags by the Homely, 1,830 bags by the Alice Tainter, and 1,120 bags by the Donat on private terms; 1,361 bags by the Ontario, of previous report, at 20c., gold; 1,072 bags Santos by the Tycho Brahe, on private terms. And at Baltimore 2,800 bags Rio by the Campanero at 20c., and 1,000 bags Rio by the King Richard at 19½c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 59,738 bags, including arrivals of 7,377 bags Rio by the Ontario and 2,133 bags by the Denmark, (via London.)....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 59,611 bags, and at the ports was 37,291 bags, with 135,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 56,200 bags were for this port....Other kinds have been attracting more attention, and quoted very firm. The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up, thus: 31,039 mats Java, 4,399 mats Singapore, sold in lots for consumption; 6,536 bags Maracaibo, 1,308 bags Laguayra, 1,049 bags Savanilla, 2,679 bags Ceylon, 490 bags Antigua, 350 bags St. Domingo, and 150 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 6,993 bags and 62,816 mats, including 50,639 mats Java, 12,454 mats Singapore 561 bags Laguayra, 4,933 bags Maracaibo, 1,364 bags Savanilla, and 135 bags Costa Rica. ....We quote invoices firm, thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18c.@18½c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c.; gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio in job lots, 18¼c.@21½c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¾c.@21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22¾c. @24c.; Jamaica, 18¾c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18¾c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17¾c.@18c. Mexican, 20c. @21c.; Augustura, 18¾c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A good demand has been noted for early delivery, mostly for spinning purposes, at steady prices. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2 246 bales, (or which 835 bales were on last evening,) including 1,944 bales to spinners, and 203 bales to shippers, and 99 bales to speculators. And subsequently several small lots were reported sold to spinners at full rates....There has been a moderately active movement reported for forward delivery, at a further reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb.; influenced by favorable weather and improved crop reports, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,800 bales, (of which 1,400 bales were on last evening, and 12,400 bales were to-day,) with 9,000 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 13 31-32c.@14c., September, 13¾c.@13 25-32c; October, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; November, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; December, 13 9-16c.; January, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; February, 13⅞c.; March, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; April, 14¼c.; May, 14 15-32c.; June, 14⅝c. @14 21-32c.; July, 14⅞c.@14 15-16c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were —— bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 302 bales, against 210 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,496 bales, against 1,503 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,458,989 bales, against 3,768,073 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 935 bales; to the Continent, 5,441 bales. Stock in New-York, 54,026 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 92,211 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	16	16⅛	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, yet without important change as to price. A moderate export inquiry has been noted for Minnesota and City Mills Extras, partly for the West Indies and South America. Minnesota Extras have been quoted a shade firmer in the instances of the few sales effected for shipment. Low grades shipping stock have been offered with rather more freedom at previous prices, but have been slow of sale. No 2 and Superfine brands have been moving a little more freely within our range. Trade and family Extras generally quiet. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No 2 Flour at $4 ₱ bbl. @$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 65; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly at from $5 25@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5 90@$6; good to fancy do. do. at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $6@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 10, mainly at $5 90@$6 10; good to fancy do., $6 10@$6 65, mostly at $6 25@ $6 35; poor to good trade-and-family Extra do., $6 10@ $6 60, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 40@$6 85; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 05@ $6 75; fair to very choice Western Extra Red and Amber Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@ $7 75, mostly about $7 ₱ bbl.; Western White do. Ext as, $6@$8 50, mainly at $7@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $6@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 10; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$8 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls. Shipping Extras, mostly Minnesota and City Mill Extras on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in very moderate request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported here since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for Superfine; $5 70@$6 90 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair jobbing demand at from $4 90@$5 10 for poor to very choice superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales 270 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for superfine....Corn-meal has been less sought after, but held with firmness. Sales equal to 450 bbls. at from $3 70@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for poor to about good; $3 90@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 52½@$2 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Advices from England have been of tame character generally. Western reports have been of a weaker range of values on slow movements....The dealings in Wheat in this market have been unusually light. Spring Wheat has been held at 2c.@3c. above highest prices of the very scant receipts and the reported break in the canal near Schenectady. Buyers, however, have been unwilling to operate freely, and the few transactions reported have been indicative of very little change in prices—about 1c. better on strictly prime No. 2 Spring, and otherwise about as last quoted. Winter Wheat has been dull and nominally unaltered. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of only 36,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 21½ for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling, with this price bid, and up to $1 38 asked for prime; $1 34 for prime No. 2 Northwest Spring, afloat; $1 33 (reported) for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 27@$1 31 for heated to about fair do.; $1 30 for White Canada, in bond, (1,000 bushels,) subsequently reported rejected, with prime No. 1 Minnesota quoted at $1 42 bid and $1 44 asked; and Red, Amber, and White Western nominally as in our last. And for forward delivery, prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, September delivery, was quoted at $1 33 bid, and up to $1 36 asked, without transactions....Corn has been actively sought after, in good part for export, and again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, but closed heavy, and on steamer and lower grades at but a slight improvement on yesterday's closing quotations. Sales have been reported of 150,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 82c. for boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@81c. for poor to choice steamer do., do., mostly at 79c.@80c. afloat; 75c.@78c., mainly at 76½c.@77c. for heated do., afloat; 83c. @85c. for prime to very choice new Yellow Western....And for forward delivery a sale was reported of 8,000 bushels prime sail new Mixed Western, last half of September option, at 84¾c. ₱ bushel....Canaller, in bond, has been quiet, and quoted nominal at 81 asked, to arrive....State Rye has been in some request, and quoted at $1 08@$1 10 for prime old, and $1 for prime new....Barley has been very dull, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted nominally at $1 10 as the best bid, and $1 16@$1 17 asked ₱ bushel....Of prime Canada West Barley, a recent sale for October delivery was reported at $1 25 ₱ bushel, but now quotations are altogether nominal....Barley-malt has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted irregular. Canada West quoted at from $1 50@$1 70, cash and time; Western at $1 45@$1 57½, for four to six-rowed State, $1 40@$1 45; two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 35, cash and time....Oats have been quoted rather firmer, especially in the instance of prime Mixed Western, which have been offered less freely, but the demand has been active, and the reported dealings much less extensive. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for prime Mixed Western, in store, the latter rate for stock in a special store controlled by the purchaser; 64c.@66c. for prime to choice do., afloat; 61c.@63c. for mixed Western, odd lots, and 64c.@70c. for poor to choice White Western, odd car lots. And, for forward delivery, 15,000 bushels prime mixed Chicago, October option, at 60c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in fair request within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$31 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $24@$26 for 50 to 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ₱ ton. Included in the sales were 30 tons Rye Feed at $31 ₱ ton....Hay has been in less demand at 70c.@90c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@1 10 ₱ ton for Old, and 75c.@$1 for New; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@55c. Rye Straw has been in request, in lots, within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in some demand, and quoted firm; 5000 rolls sold at 15¾c.@14c., and 50 bales Calcutta 10 oz. Marked otherwise inactive. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c. @10c., Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12¾c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 14c.

HAIR—Has been in limited demand, at unchanged prices. Of Jute Butts, 200 bales sold at 3 1-16c., currency, ₱ lb. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5c. @ 5½c., gold, ₱ lb; clean Russian, $220@ $230, gold, ₱ ton; Brassed American, $225@$235, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3½c. @4¼c.; Jute Butts, 3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 1-c., fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14-3c.@15c. ₱ lb.

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GRAIN—Advices from England have been of tame character generally. Western reports have been of a weaker range of values on slow movements....The dealings in Wheat in this market have been unusually light. Spring Wheat has been held at 2c.@3c. above highest prices of the very scant receipts and the reported break in the canal near Schenectady. Buyers, however, have been unwilling to operate freely, and the few transactions reported have been indicative of very little change in prices—about 1c. better on strictly prime No. 2 Spring, and otherwise about as last quoted. Winter Wheat has been dull and nominally unaltered. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of only 36,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 21½ for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling, with this price bid, and up to $1 38 asked for prime; $1 34 for prime No. 2 Northwest Spring, afloat; $1 33 (reported) for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 27@$1 31 for heated to about fair do.; $1 30 for White Canada, in bond, (1,000 bushels,) subsequently reported rejected, with prime No. 1 Minnesota quoted at $1 42 bid and $1 44 asked; and Red, Amber, and White Western nominally as in our last. And for forward delivery, prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, September delivery, was quoted at $1 33 bid, and up to $1 36 asked, without transactions....Corn has been actively sought after, in good part for export, and again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, but closed heavy, and on steamer and lower grades at but a slight improvement on yesterday's closing quotations. Sales have been reported of 150,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 82c. for boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@81c. for poor to choice steamer do., do., mostly at 79c.@80c. afloat; 75c.@78c., mainly at 76½c.@77c. for heated do., afloat; 83c. @85c. for prime to very choice new Yellow Western....And for forward delivery a sale was reported of 8,000 bushels prime sail new Mixed Western, last half of September option, at 84¾c. ₱ bushel....Canaller, in bond, has been quiet, and quoted nominal at $1 asked, to arrive....State Rye has been in some request, and quoted at $1 08@$1 10 for prime old, and $1 for prime new....Barley has been very dull, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted nominally at $1 10 as the best bid, and $1 16@$1 17 asked ₱ bushel....Of prime Canada West Barley, a recent sale for October delivery was reported at $1 25 ₱ bushel, but now quotations are altogether nominal....Barley-malt has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted irregular. Canada West quoted at from $1 50@$1 70, cash and time; Western at $1 45@$1 57½, for four to six-rowed State, $1 40@$1 45; two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 35, cash and time....Oats have been quoted rather firmer, especially in the instance of prime Mixed Western, which have been offered less freely, but the demand has been active, and the reported dealings much less extensive. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for prime Mixed Western, in store, the latter rate for stock in a special store controlled by the purchaser; 64c.@66c. for prime to choice do., afloat; 61c.@63c. for mixed Western, odd lots, and 64c.@70c. for poor to choice White Western, odd car lots. And, for forward delivery, 15,000 bushels prime mixed Chicago, October option, at 60c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in fair request within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$31 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $24@$26 for 50 to 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ₱ ton. Included in the sales were 30 tons Rye Feed at $31 ₱ ton....Hay has been in fair request at 70c.@90c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@1 10 ₱ ton for Old, and 75c.@$1 for New; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@55c. Rye Straw has been in request, in lots, within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in some demand, and quoted firm; 5000 rolls sold at 15¾c.@14c., and 50 bales Calcutta 10 oz. Marked otherwise inactive. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c. @10c., Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12¾c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 14c.

HAIR—Has been in limited demand, at unchanged prices. Of Jute Butts, 200 bales sold at 3 1-16c., currency, ₱ lb. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5c. @ 5½c., gold, ₱ lb; clean Russian, $220@ $230, gold, ₱ ton; Brassed American, $225@$235, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3½c. @4¼c.; Jute Butts, 3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 1-c., fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14-3c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Quiet, at former rates. Sales, 2,830 Bogota, 300 Dry-salted, and 83 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms; and 1,000 Green-salted New-Orleans Kips, on private terms.

HOLDERS—The offerings of desirable qualities of foreign continue on a limited scale, with holders showing confidence, on, however, a limited inquiry for all purposes. A cargo of 635 hhds. Cuba was reported sold at 3c.c. for low grade....The stock in first hands here to-day was estimated at 1,700 hhds. Cuba, 1,300 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,000 hhds. English island, and 1,600 bbls. New-Orleans....Jobbing trade very dull....We quote at from prices but have been slow of sale. No 2 and Superfine brands have been moving a little more freely within our range. Trade and family Extras generally quiet. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No 2 Flour at $4 ₱ bbl. @$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 65; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly at from $5 25@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5 90@$6; good to fancy do. do. $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@ $6 35; City Mills Extra at $6@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 10, mainly at $5 90@$6 10; good to fancy do., $6 10@$6 65, mostly at $6 25@ $6 35; poor to good trade-and-family Extra do., $6 10@ $6 60, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 40@$6 85; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 05@ $6 75; fair to very choice Western Extra Red and Amber Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@ $7 75, mostly about $7 ₱ bbl.; Western White do. Extras, $6@$8 50, mainly at $7@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $6@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 10; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$8 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls. Shipping Extras, mostly Minnesota and City Mill Extras on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in very moderate request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported here since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for Superfine; $5 70@$6 90 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair jobbing demand at from $4 90@$5 10 for poor to very choice superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales 270 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for superfine....Corn-meal has been less sought after, but held with firmness. Sales equal to 450 bbls. at from $3 70@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for poor to about good; $3 90@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 52½@$2 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Advices from England have been of tame character generally. Western reports have been of a weaker range of values on slow movements....The dealings in Wheat in this market have been unusually light. Spring Wheat has been held at 2c.@3c. above highest prices of the very scant receipts and the reported break in the canal near Schenectady. Buyers, however, have been unwilling to operate freely, and the few transactions reported have been indicative of very little change in prices—about 1c. better on strictly prime No. 2 Spring, and otherwise about as last quoted. Winter Wheat has been dull and nominally unaltered. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of only 36,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 21½ for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling, with this price bid, and up to $1 38 asked for prime; $1 34 for prime No. 2 Northwest Spring, afloat; $1 33 (reported) for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 27@$1 31 for heated to about fair do.; $1 30 for White Canada, in bond, (1,000 bushels,) subsequently reported rejected, with prime No. 1 Minnesota quoted at $1 42 bid and $1 44 asked; and Red, Amber, and White Western nominally as in our last. And for forward delivery, prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, September delivery, was quoted at $1 33 bid, and up to $1 36 asked, without transactions....Corn has been actively sought after, in good part for export, and again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, but closed heavy, and on steamer and lower grades at but a slight improvement on yesterday's closing quotations. Sales have been reported of 150,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 82c. for boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@81c. for poor to choice steamer do., do., mostly at 79c.@80c. afloat; 75c.@78c., mainly at 76½c.@77c. for heated do., afloat; 83c. @85c. for prime to very choice new Yellow Western....And for forward delivery a sale was reported of 8,000 bushels prime sail new Mixed Western, last half of September option, at 84¾c. ₱ bushel....Canaller, in bond, has been quiet, and quoted nominal at $1 asked, to arrive....State Rye has been in some request, and quoted at $1 08@$1 10 for prime old, and $1 for prime new....Barley has been very dull, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted nominally at $1 10 as the best bid, and $1 16@$1 17 asked ₱ bushel....Of prime Canada West Barley, a recent sale for October delivery was reported at $1 25 ₱ bushel, but now quotations are altogether nominal....Barley-malt has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted irregular. Canada West quoted at from $1 50@$1 70, cash and time; Western at $1 45@$1 57½, for four to six-rowed State, $1 40@$1 45; two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 35, cash and time....Oats have been quoted rather firmer, especially in the instance of prime Mixed Western, which have been offered less freely, but the demand has been active, and the reported dealings much less extensive. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for prime Mixed Western, in store, the latter rate for stock in a special store controlled by the purchaser; 64c.@66c. for prime to choice do., afloat; 61c.@63c. for mixed Western, odd lots, and 64c.@70c. for poor to choice White Western, odd car lots. And, for forward delivery, 15,000 bushels prime mixed Chicago, October option, at 60c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in fair request within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$31 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $24@$26 for 50 to 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ₱ ton. Included in the sales were 30 tons Rye Feed at $31 ₱ ton....Hay has been in fair request at 70c.@90c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@1 10 ₱ ton for Old, and 75c.@$1 for New; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@55c. Rye Straw has been in request, in lots, within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lb.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
ALGERIA	WED., Aug. 25	*RUSSIA	WED., Sept. 8
SCYTHIA	WED., Sept. 1	BOTHNIA	WED., Sept. 15

AND EVERY FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed. Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $95. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING	Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO	Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA	Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA	Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN	Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.
INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28. Currency
Dr Is issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 353 Broadway, or Pier No 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route of the Continent (one more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Poussé.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18
FRENCH FARE—IN GOLD (including wine), first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steerage is marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE, FOR HAVRE, WILL SAIL from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7:30 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.
Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rate. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Aug. 21 | DONAU.....Sept. 4
MOSEL.....Aug. 28 | MAIN.....Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....35 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 curr cy. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
To be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River:
COLOMBO.....Aug. 25 | HYDRO.....Sept. 25
NAVARINO.....Sept. 1 | OTHELLO.....Oct. 9
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES.....Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
A PE.....Sept. 8
ETNA.....Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS.....Sept. 11
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRENSHAW, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Aug. 21
GULF STREAM.....Wednesday, Aug. 25
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO.....Aug. 31, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sept. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. T. TUCKERMAN, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for these ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER BOOKEY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and 319 Broadway.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mohawk, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA RACES.
EXCURSION VIA
PEOPLE'S LINE
FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as hereinfore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.
Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 15th	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 15th	3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 15th	7:30 P. M.
Monday, 16th	6:45 A. M.
Monday, 16th	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 17th	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th	4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 19th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th	4:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th	7:00 A. M.

HELEN,
Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 2d	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th	12:00 M.
Thursday, 5th	8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	12:30 P. M.
Friday, 6th	4:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	1:30 P. M.
Monday, 9th	7:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAMboat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Roeckland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS SOLD FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMER
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pents,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, Connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSI., RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT Lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 6, 7:40, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Bound Brook, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 5, and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 1:40, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:55, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Express for Somerville, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with 'drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Western and Southern Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, with sleeping cars to Suspension Bridge.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.
Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.
1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.
SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.
In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.
Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, and Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN'S General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and at spring stations to Dunkirk and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:30 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President. New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher s.s.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Naunuka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.
12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of

LUNATIC ASYLUM ABUSES.

DISTRESSING STORY OF A PATIENT.

INMATES OF THE KINGS COUNTY ASYLUM BEATEN, STARVED, AND OTHERWISE TERRIBLY ABUSED—EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND EXPOSE—THE TESTIMONY OF MR. NELSON MAGEE.

The investigation into the alleged abuses of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum was begun yesterday in the parlors of the Asylum building before Charity Commissioners Norris, Midas, Raber, and Cunningham. Mr. Nelson Magee, commission merchant of No. 3 Park place, New-York, and No. 163 Sands street, Brooklyn, whose case has excited much interest in Brooklyn, was the first witness. Mr. Magee is a native of Berkshire County, Mass., and served as Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment during the rebellion. At the siege of Port Hudson he was prostrated by a sunstroke, and it was owing to a temporary delirium resulting from this that he was first admitted into the institution in June last. He is between thirty and thirty-five years of age, of gentlemanly bearing, and gave his evidence in a clear, straightforward manner that carried conviction with it, and made a deep impression upon all who heard him. His testimony was as follows:

I was admitted into the Lunatic Asylum as a paying patient on June 7, 1875; I was assigned to Hall No. 8; the names of the nurses were George Bachmeyer and Henry Eiglehofer; I remained there the first time for a few days only; I was fairly, I cannot say kindly, treated; on one night, when I had been locked up in my room, I was very thirsty and called for some water; nobody brought me any, and I had to go without it all night; an old gentleman named Hunt, who was in the same hall, told me he had often suffered in the same manner; I always obeyed the nurses' orders; once when in the yard I was very thirsty, and one of the workmen in the next yard passed me a little water through the division grating from the handle of a tin; I have seen other patients refused water when thirsty; when George, the keeper, was cutting my hair, I said to him, "I am no more crazy than you are; I wish you would help me to get away from here;" he replied, "Get out, you crazy fool;" I told him he was mistaken; on the second day of my confinement he looked at me and said, "You are no more crazy than I am;" the keepers were always kind to the patients in the presence of the doctors or visitors; on my second visit to the asylum, the second keeper, Henry, asked me why I paid money for my board, and added that I was fed no better than those who paid nothing.

At this point Mr. Page, who was present as a friend of the witness, interposed with the question whether the examination of Mr. Magee was likely to be finished that day; in case it was to last longer he thought that the witness should be allowed to have counsel. He had consulted with Mayor Hunter, and the Mayor had agreed with him that Mr. Magee was entitled to this privilege by right, more especially as the board had retained lawyers in their employ for the purpose of combating his statements. After some discussion Commissioner Norris, who occupied the chair, announced that the board had retained no counsel, but that there was no objection to the witness employing such if he thought it necessary.

INSULTS TO PATIENTS.

The examination of Mr. Magee was then resumed. He gave the details of a gross insult which was offered by the keeper George to a Catholic clergyman, who called at the asylum during his [the witness'] stay, on a charitable errand. He also gave the names of eight different persons, of whose ill-usage at the hands of the keepers he had been an eye-witness. The first of these was a young Hebrew named Henry Schmidt; the keepers were in the habit of putting the strait-jacket on him when he was the least bit restless, and though the boy offered no resistance to this ordeal, the keepers, especially George Bachmeyer, inflicted needless cruelty in putting it on; he was struck and kicked frequently by both George and Henry, without the least provocation, and the keepers while thus maltreating him would apply the vilest epithets to him; another case of cruelty was that of Theodore Bantz; although he seemed harmless enough, he was frequently struck, cuffed, and kicked without cause; the keepers, while beating him, would threaten to kill him; another of the patients whom the witness saw abused was named Riley; he never resisted the keepers, but they would strike him, put the "straps" on him, and half starve him at their pleasure; once, after being locked up in the strong room, he told the witness that they only gave him one meal a day, and on several occasions only one meal in forty-eight hours.

Commissioner Norris here remarked that the rambling stories of lunatics taken at second hand would be worth nothing in a court of law, and should not be admitted as evidence.

Witness—I am speaking of what I have seen and heard. I hope to be able to prove that some of these men who have been thus cruelly abused are not lunatics. There was a patient named Morellis, who was somewhat slow about getting up; I have seen George slap him on the face with his open hand, and call him "a dirty black ——;" I saw Henry, the other keeper, strike him for not putting his room in order promptly; I saw a patient named James Dunne struck twice the same afternoon that I was beaten; he was in a half-stooping posture at the time; on one occasion when two reporters from a local paper were being shown through the asylum, Henry took the patients out of their rooms and exhibited their eccentricities to the visitors; he did it in such a jeering and unfeeling way, making such sport of the unfortunate sufferers, that I was ashamed and disgusted; he treated a patient named Mr. Lapham in this manner; he unlocked his cell door and took him out into the back hall before the reporters; he then made certain motions with his body, and Mr. Lapham rushed at him with his head down like a goat.

FOOD STOLEN FROM LUNATICS.

A number of other patients were exposed in a similar manner. A patient named Robinson, who had meals sent him by his friends, was not allowed to partake of them until after the keepers had eaten the best part of the food. The keepers would place his dinner on the table in his room, and then order him out while they remained inside. After five or ten minutes were passed they would call him in and then the greater part of the food would be gone. On the evening of July 14 I was confined in a room opposite that of Mr. Robinson. I heard a door unlocked, and a noise like a scuffle on the opposite side of the hall. Robinson told me when he was released that he had been brutally beaten that night by George and Henry, and he supposed it was because he had complained to his wife about their robbing him of his food.

Commissioner Norris—Knowing all this, as you say you did, why did you not complain to me or one of the other Commissioners?

Witness—I did not dare to; if I had I would have been killed. There are hundreds of patients in this asylum who are maltreated daily, and who dare not complain.

Commissioner—Did the doctor or the Superintendent know anything of these abuses?

Witness—I think that they did not; in fact I am pretty sure that they did not. I saw Commissioner Raber in the hall on one occasion, but I was afraid to speak to him. I tried to speak to Dr. Blanchard once.

Commissioner Morris—Now go on with your own case.

The Witness—On July 14 I was sitting in hall No. 8, in the presence of George Bachmeyer and Henry Eigelhofer, the two keepers, and five of the patients. One of the latter named Robinson was finding fault with the food. I said that if I had my choice I would like bread and milk for supper. At this, Henry Eigelhofer spoke, coupling the name of my wife with an indecent remark. [Here the witness repeated the language used by the keeper, which was vile beyond description.] I paid no attention to it at the time; but about an hour afterward, on meeting Eigelhofer, I told him that I would not submit to such an insult again, and that he must not repeat it; he replied in a sneering manner, "Why, what will you do anyhow?" I told him he would be sorry for it if he repeated it; he then ordered me into the back hall; I knew that his purpose was to beat me unmercifully, and, as I had done nothing wrong, I refused to go. Henry then called George, and the two, after speaking together in German, commanded me to go into the back hall; I appealed to George to hear my reasons, but he refused to let me say anything; they then took hold of me and began striking me, and dragging me along toward the hall. I managed to wrest myself free from them, and then I said, "I will report what you said of my wife," and I did so; my reason for so doing was that I knew a lady visitor was in a room near by, and I hoped that she might hear how I was being abused and carry the intelligence to the outer world. The two keepers then called to Lyons, who came up and said, "You had better go along with them, Mr. Magee, they will kill you." Henry Eigelhoffer was at my right side; he choked me and applied a vile epithet to me; he struck me repeatedly about the face, head, and neck. About this time I saw a patient, James Dunn, come from the sitting-room; he said, "For God's sake, don't kill the man."

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

I was then taken into a strong room at the back of the hall; George began to take off my clothes; he held up a strait-jacket in front of me and told me to put it on; I reached out my hands and put it on; as soon as my hands were in it, and he got it laced toned up closely, and a stone placed in the pocket gives the appearance of foul play.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE BODY OF CAPT. BELVILLE.

The drowning of Capt. Robert C. Belville, of Trenton, N. J., while trying to board the steamer Bristol, which was leaving her pier on North River on Monday evening last, has been announced in THE TIMES. The friends of the deceased allege that $300 were taken from the body after it was taken from the water, and an investigation is now in progress to discover what became of it. Superintendent Walling has discovered that the body first came into the charge of Capt. Irving, of the Harbor Police, who turned it over to Coroner Kessler without searching it himself or allowing anyone else to do so. Whatever valuables were upon the body at the time of the drowning were therefore turned over to the Coroner. After the inquest the body was given to Mr. Winterbottom, an undertaker, and the investigation has thus far only reached this point. Coroner Kessler states that on last Monday evening a gentleman called at his house for the purpose of obtaining a permit to remove the body of Capt. Belville. The Coroner immediately accompanied the gentleman to the foot of Murray street, and found the body in charge of one of the Harbor Police. The policeman refused to recognize his authority until he was identified as one of the Coroners. He asked the officer to go for Capt. Irving, but the Policeman refused, as he had been ordered to remain with the body. After the Coroner had been identified, a thorough search of the remains was made, and all the effects taken from the body were tied up in a paper, and were handed to Capt. Belville's friends the next day. Those included a gold watch and chain, a set of shirt studs, and $182 in money. The next day a diamond ring was found among his clothes by the undertaker. Capt. Belville's friend spoke in the highest terms of Capt. Irving's conduct in the matter. Coroner Kessler claims that he had delivered all the valuables and effects found on the body to the friends of the deceased, and none of the friends had intimated to him that there was any money missing.

A CURIOUS ADDRESS TO A POPULAR PREACHER.

From the New-York Sun, Aug. 19.

An Open Letter to Rev. Dr. John Hall.

No minister of the Presbyterian Church occupies a higher position than you, Dr. John Hall. No minister in New-York preaches to a larger assemblage. With a church costing a round million, and situated on our most splendid avenue, you have about you perhaps the richest congregation in the whole country. The chief pews in your new house of worship cost as much as a comfortable house, and their yearly assessment amounts in each case to a larger sum than nine men out of ten in this great City can afford to pay for house rent. These facts we do not cite to criticise them, though we do not altogether like these great proprietary churches wherein the rich man finds an elegant sitting, while the poor man must not only contrast his meaner attire, but also his poorer accommodation in the house of God, with his more fortunate fellow-sinner. However, the churches must live, and if they are vast in size and expensive in equipment, if the Pastor is highly paid and has a fine parsonage, it takes a great sum of money to keep them running. Moreover, the rich have full power to make their houses of worship as grand as they please. Their lofty spires and fretted arches dignify and grace the town.

But it is to the poor that the word of comfort needs most to be preached. They are now, have always been, always will be, in the vast majority among men. To-day they are in worse straits than usual. The stagnation in business of the last two years has bitterly used the poor. They look forward to a Winter of even severer hardship, and we tremble as we contemplate the sorrows which await them as the direct consequences of the demoralization of capitalists, the mismanagement of our finances, the corruption of public affairs and administration, and the low tone of business morality generally, striking a sinking blow at our commercial reputation throughout the world.

It is to capitalists that you preach, Dr. Hall. They listen with attention to your words, and justly pride themselves on your character and your eloquence. You are no fancy preacher, Dr. Hall, catching the public ear with jest and flummery of words. You preach with directness and force the severe old doctrines of Jonathan Edwards, and do not try to delude men into trust in gush and fervors of religious delusions. This we like. Not because it is Calvinism, but because it is logical preaching founded in conviction, and making, if not always enlightenment, at least serious and thoughtful character. It is not syllabub, but strong meat; and the experience of history shows that men develop strength of character and integrity of lives under such doctrines, if they make them a rule of life and not a plaything of the intellect.

Holding a position like yours, you have extraordinary opportunities to serve your fellow men, not so great in their improvement, perhaps, as those of Father McGlynn, for instance, who has a parish of poor people equal in numbers to a chartered city. Day and night he and his priests are climbing tenement-house stairs to administer the dying, baptize the new born, and administer the consolations of religion to the sick and distressed. Hard worked, little paid, devoted only to their calling, they are a body of men deserving of honor and fruitful of good. Protestantism must silence its assaults on Romanism until it also opens wide its doors on Sunday and work-day to the lowly ones of the world. To them, with sorrowful experience of life, their bodies bent with labor, and their eyes weary with toil, the Church is a haven of rest, a sunburst of hope; and these poorest Catholics entering the grandest of their cathedrals feel that it is their rightful home, and even though their garments be mean, they are not dismayed by contrast with those who wear brave raiment in the temple of the Lord. This is a point of advantage which the Catholic Church has. It is, indeed, its true glory, as it should be the distinguishing trait of all churches of any name whatsoever which profess to teach the doctrines of Him who came to preach the Gospel to the poor.

But you have opportunity for a great work among the rich, Dr. Hall. Say what doctrinaires and careless writers in luxurious libraries may, the seat of the moral disease which eats at the vitals of our society is not in Avenue D, but in the Fifth avenue, and it gets its spiritual banqueting in the churches of the gay thoroughfare, not in those of Pompkins square. What Mr. Lincoln used to call the "plain people" afford the best examples of American character. It is among them that honesty most appears, integrity exists, simple truth and square dealing are best represented; and the burdens of life bear hardest on them. They rest with a more crushing weight, because just now corruption exists among our rulers, and in competition formed for the public benefit, buys leading newspapers, and parades its ill-gotten gains in the faces of the workmen whom thievery and ruinous gambling have deprived of the labor for which they wait with willing hands and hearts almost dead with despair.

It is to such social cormorants, Dr. Hall, that the preacher needs to appeal above almost all other men. It is they who most require revival awakening. They have grown rich in running railways, telegraphs, steam-ships, and daily journals, not in the interest of the stockholder or the public, but in that of their own insatiable private greed. This is one of the most vital evils that afflict this people. The voice of the pulpit cannot now be better raised than in denunciation of such commercial wickedness, and in devoted, moving efforts to convert and save those who are sunk and lost in its habitual perpetration.

You will bear a prominent part in the religious work to be undertaken by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Make it your duty, Dr. Hall, to see that that assault on sin does not overlook or avoid these most conspicuous and most influential sinners.

DEFECTS IN A NEW-JERSEY PENITENTIARY.

At the meeting of the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders yesterday afternoon, the special committee appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty, incompetency, and gross mismanagement preferred against Henry C. Post, Warden of the Penitentiary at Snake Hill, presented two reports, one signed by a majority and the other by a minority of the committee. The majority, who were Freeholders O'Reilly, Meinken, and Dwyer, reported that considerable evidence had been taken tending to show that there were some irregularities at the institution and some defects in the management, but the causes of them were to be found, not in any incompetency on the part of Warden Post, but in the fact that "pot-house politicians" were generally appointed as under-keepers; men who were in the habit of indulging in the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and over whom the Warden had little or no control. In their opinion none of the charges against the Warden had been sustained, and they recommended that he be allowed to appoint the keepers himself. The minority report, signed by Freeholders Wickam and McPhillips, set forth very emphatically that all the charges had been sustained, and that the investigation had proved the Warden to be utterly incompetent for the position. The charge of cruelty had been proved by the evidence of his treatment of the prisoners, one of whom, an insane man, he had cruelly beaten, even going so far as to pound his head against the stone floor. The assertion having been made that Post was scarcely able to read or write, the committee offered him an opportunity of proving the truth or falsity of the statement, but he refused to avail himself of it, and they were convinced that it was true. An animated discussion followed the presentation of the reports, after which a resolution to dismiss Post was rejected by a vote of 5 in favor to 9 against.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The ninth excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild took place yesterday, when 900 children and their mothers were taken up the Hudson.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be reopened to the public on Sept. 1. During the recess the collections were augmented by the addition of several fine statues.

The plan of reorganization published yesterday, erroneously, as proposed by the bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, applies to the Montclair Railroad.

The Produce Exchange received a dispatch yesterday stating that there is a break on the level west of Schenectady, which will require four or five days to repair.

The work of restoring the Union League Club-house, recently destroyed by fire, is proceeding very rapidly. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September.

Custom-house Inspectors Hogan and McCort seized twenty yards of black silk, twenty yards of lace, eleven pairs of kid gloves, and a quantity of suspenders on the steamer Somerset, from Bristol, yesterday.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 40,148 letters and 51 bags of newspapers, of which the Gellert took 34,000 letters and 46 bags, the Crescent City 6,634 letters and 3 bags, the Canima 492 letters and 2 bags, and the W. A. Schotten 22 letters.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to investigate the management of the office of the Commissioner of Jurors for the past twelve years, have not yet entered upon their duties, and it is not known when they will. Mr. Purroy, the Chairman of the committee, is in Albany.

Experiments with artificial fuel were made yesterday at the repair shop of the Fire Department in Amity street, with the ultimate view of adopting it for engines in preference to cannel coal, now used. The new fuel is composed of common native peat saturated with crude or refuse petroleum, and coated with resin.

A special meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, Mayor Wickham presiding. The business of the evening consisted of the initiation of the following gentlemen as members of the society: J. Nelson Tappan, City Chamberlain; Thomas McSpedon, Jordan L. Mott, Judge John D. Billings, and Alderman Blessing.

A large meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Anti-Tammany Committee was held last evening at No. 7 Delancey street. An election for officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Thomas J. Ford; Secretary, Otto Walsh; Treasurer, Thomas H. Graham. Speeches denunciatory of Tammany Hall were made by several members.

On Wednesday night the Police of the Tenth Precinct made a descent on disorderly houses in Canal and Stanton streets. The proprietors, Henry Hroser and Bahr J. Oweskie, were arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed. A number of women found in both dens were discharged.

Officers of the Twenty-first Precinct last evening closed the liquor saloons of Michael Coppinger, of No. 351 East Thirty-second street; Patrick Crosby, of No. 335 East Thirty-second street, and John Buttenoff-ki, of No. 340 East Thirty-second street, for selling liquor without licenses. The proprietors were all locked up for the night. The complainant in each case was August Webar, an Inspector employed by the Excise Board.

A woman fell or jumped into the North River yesterday from Pier No. 35, and the body being recovered it was found to be that of Mrs. Susan Ruh, a German, seventy-nine years of age, who had lived at No. 153 Ludlow street. The body was removed to the late residence of the deceased to await an inquest. It was found that the woman had injured her head by a fall some weeks ago, and that since that time she had not been entirely sane.

BROOKLYN.

The examination in the case of George Marsh, charged with the robbery of Kline's jewelry store of $6,000 worth of diamonds, was adjourned yesterday to the 28th inst.

In the case of George Poyndexter, accused of bigamy in marrying Mrs. Jewell, proof of his marriage with Caroline G. Allen at Hartford, Conn., in 1854, was produced in court yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

A fracas occurred at Woodburn on Monday which will in all probability result in a homicide. Jacob Van Brunt, aged seventy-two years, quarreled with David Conmy, when the latter knocked Van Brunt down and kicked him in a brutal manner, inflicting internal injuries which will prove fatal.

The trial of Treasurer John Horan, of Long Island City, which was expected to take place in the City Court, before Judge Pearse, on Wednesday, was put off for the term, it being understood that District Attorney Downing would endeavor to have it removed to the Court of Over and Terminer.

The late collision on the Southern Railroad has apparently had the effect of arousing the company to the necessity of doing something to insure a greater degree of safety on the Rockaway branch. Three gangs of trackmen are now kept constantly at work upon the road, and wherever a weak point is noticeable it is at once repaired; rotten ties are being replaced by sound ones, and splintered and weakened rails by ones better calculated to bear the heavy passenger traffic without risk. The telegraph line has been extended, and is in operation to the terminus of the road, at the Neptune House.

STATEN ISLAND.

During a domestic dispute, George W. Fitch, a resident of Fort Hill, New-Brighton, stabbed his wife, inflicting severe injuries. Justice Corbett, of Castleton, held Fitch for trial yesterday. The parties being respectably connected, the affair has created much excitement in the neighborhood.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner Reinhardt will hold an inquest, on Tuesday evening next, in the case of John Abrahams, who was mysteriously drowned at Hoboken on Sunday night last.

An unknown man, probably a tramp, while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, near Waverly, on Wednesday evening, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

Mrs. Conrad Keim, while washing windows in her house in West Hoboken, Wednesday afternoon, fell from the chair on which she was standing, and sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

A boy about twelve years old, whose name could not be ascertained, fell out of a boat into the Passaic River, at East Newark, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

In July there were 476 deaths in Hudson County. Of these 29 resulted from diarrhœa, 40 from consumption, and 21, from accidental injuries. In Jersey City 298 deaths occurred, Hoboken 77, and other parts of the county 61.

The body of an unknown man, found floating near the Weehawken Oil Docks on Tuesday morning, was identified yesterday as that of Caspar Vollhammer, of Sixth street, Jersey City, who has been missing since Saturday last.

On Monday evening a boy named Stephen Gilles, whose parents reside in Ferry street, Newark, while returning from the plow works, whither he had been dispatched with his father's lunch, fell into a deep excavation and was killed.

At an early hour yesterday morning a kerosene lamp exploded in William King's sash factory and set fire to the building. Stephen Everly, the night watchman, attempted to extinguish the flames, and was severely burned about the face, arms, and body.

Justice Keese decided yesterday morning to hold Robert Ogilvie, charged with bigamy, for trial. Ogilvie having transferred all his property to his son, tendered him as his bondsman. Justice Keese at first refused to accept him, but afterward increased the bail to $3,000, and released him upon his son's bond.

Early yesterday morning, while Michael Miland, of No. 38 Congress street, Brooklyn, was engaged in assisting to unload the schooner Adeli, at the Cardiff Dock, Jersey City, he was assaulted by a party of Jersey City longshoremen. He retreated to the cabin of the vessel, but subsequently met one of his assailants, named James Driscoll, whom he stabbed slightly. Both were arrested, and required to give bail to answer.

BASE-BALL.

The Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of this City, played their first game of the season on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon. It was well played on both sides, and was very interesting throughout. The Chelseas went first to the bat, but made no runs until the third inning. The Athletics took the lead by making a run in each of the first two innings, placing them two ahead. The Chelseas then made three runs in the third inning, getting one ahead; but the Athletics making a run in the fourth inning, the score became a tie. The game was thus closely contested up to the eighth inning, when the Chelseas went to work in good earnest, and made six runs in the last two innings, which gave them the victory by a score of 11 to 5.

The game announced to have taken place on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Mutuals and Atlantics, like the games of the two previous days there, had to be postponed. Mr. Cammeyer, the manager, being unwilling to have the game played on account of the wet condition of the grounds.

In the game of base-ball for the State championship at Irvington, N. J., yesterday, the Stars, of Newark, defeated the Hobokens, of Hoboken, by a score of 26 to 0.

A base-ball tournament is now in progress at Lynn, Mass., open to all amateur clubs in the United States, for prizes amounting to $1,000. The tournament excites considerable interest. Two games were played yesterday, with the following result: The Graftons, of Grafton, 9, and Bridgeport (Conn.) Club, 3. The Live Oaks, of Lynn, 8, and Beacons, of Boston, 1.

THE BREAK AT SUSQUEHANNA.

THE DELAY OF THROUGH TRAINS—DISAGREEABLE EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGERS.

When the Erie officials learned on Wednesday of the terrible break caused by the floods near Susquehanna Depot, they secured the use of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company's track from Jersey City to Binghamton for their through trains. They also sent all the workmen they could get together to the break. Work was begun at once, and kept up all night with such energy that by last evening a trestle-work over the chasm 500 feet long and 150 feet deep was completed in time for the 7 o'clock express to pass over it. Hereafter through trains will run over the Erie track as usual.

Travel on the Erie Railway on Wednesday and yesterday was almost entirely suspended. The Buffalo express, which left Rochester at 4:25 on Wednesday, and was due in this City yesterday morning at 7:25, did not arrive here until 3:45 P. M. The express reached Corning, N. Y., at 7:47 on Wednesday night, on time, but there was no train to connect with it, owing to the fact that 200 feet of the bridge near Castile, N. Y., had been carried away by a freshet, stopping all travel over the main road. Many of the passengers were bound for this City, and for Chicago and other cities in the West, while several were to have taken passage on the German steamers that left this port yesterday for Europe. After four hours' delay the Superintendent of that division received orders to run the Erie cars over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road. The passengers were taken on board, and, after being jolted for nearly fifty minutes, the train started over the narrow guage. The engineer was not allowed to go faster than ten miles an hour, because the Erie cars are nearly two feet wider than those used on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, and there was danger of their being torn apart in passing by the numerous craggy defiles and narrow bridges. The trip from Binghamton to Susquehanna will long be remembered by those who experienced the terribly rough travel on Wednesday night. The cars would roll along for a mile or two then suddenly jam against the rocks, making a loud and rumbling noise. The male passengers would immediately jump to their feet alarmed, while the female passengers, very much alarmed and excited, would ask "if there was any danger." Again would those who were worn out from traveling sink into a deep slumber, and again be awoke by the noise of the rocks grinding against the sides of the cars. On passing Moscow a young man, who, it was stated, was on his way to Port Jervis to be married, had his elbow outside one of the car-windows, and he had his arm broken in five places by being dashed against a bridge. His groans and yells alarmed all on the train, and several of the ladies fainted. The train was stopped at Moscow and the young man and his party left to seek medical aid. It was a terrible night's ride through the storm, and daylight was welcomed by all. The express arrived at Tobyhanna shortly after 5 o'clock, where the welcome news there greeted the passengers that a freight train (four miles ahead) had smashed up and that sixteen cars were off the track. Over two hours the express had to wait at this dreary place. The two hotels there could only provide coffee for the half-famished passengers, and only enough of that for one-third of the party. The lady passengers were furnished with the coffee, and the balance of the crowd bought out the eatable contents of a small grocery store. All the trains arriving at Jersey City yesterday were behind time, and several hundred passengers remained over at Binghamton until to-day.

WORK OF THE CITY MISSION.

The majority of the charitable associations of the City having practically ceased their efforts to alleviate the wants of the poor in consequence of the absence of their patrons in the country, the calls upon those continuing their operations have lately been very numerous and urgent. Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the New-York City Mission, will receive donations for general distribution to the many applicants who daily call at the office of the Mission for aid, or who apply for it through the medium of the Bible visitors.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. TALLMAN.

The funeral services over the remains of Capt. John F. Tallman, held yesterday at the residence of his family, were attended by a large number of prominent steam-boat men. The remains were conveyed on board the Sylvan Dell to Nyack, where they were interred in the family burial plot in Oak Grove Cemetery. Capt. W. H. Foot, of Brooklyn; Mr. Burr Wakeman, President of the New-York and Harlem Transportation Company; Mr. Alfred Van Sanford, proprietor of the Albany Day Line; Andrew Fletcher, and Messrs. Henry P. McGowan and Joseph Balknap acted as pall-bearers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Mr. William Butler Duncan said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the number of replies he has already received to his proposition of settlement accepting his terms, has been exceedingly gratifying. "They have been pouring in upon me all day," said Mr. Duncan; "there's one outside now signing for $20,000."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hauls,
Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Downes,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Knight,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Brune,
J. Perdicares,
Mrs. J. Perdicares,
Miss Ida Varley,
Miss Hebe Varley,
Cromwell Varley,
Master F. Varley,
Miss Ella Bingle,
Mrs. S. Doremus,
Miss S. L. Doremus,
Mr. Frattenbrass,
Miss Vandahla,
Miss Semais,
Miss Alice Gerard,
Miss Rose Gerard,
Miss Bebe Ricard,
Miss Lizzie Clark,
Miss S. Hedger,
Miss D. Burby,
Miss E. Beattie,
Mrs. Withers,
J. A. Richard,
Miss L. Reece,
H. Cookson,
Miss Pearce,
Mr. and Mrs. Lucy Chase,
Miss Sarah Chase,
Mrs. Rosa Welton,
Miss Rosa C. Welton,
Miss Sarah Welton,
J. B. Rougan,
Mrs. Leucock,
Miss Annie Stokes,
Miss C. H. Stokes,
Miss Annie Falls,
Rev. C. W. Adams,
J. Cradduck, Sr.,
J. Cradduck, Jr.,
Charles Burton,
Mr. Redow,
Mr. Weinschenck,
John Adams,
James S. Riggs,
Thomas Henderson,
J. B. Pinney,
J. Dunsbrah,
H. W. Knight,
Master Knight,
A. Dugink,
H. J. Smith,
H. Wheaton,
F. B. Peacock.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—Capt. W. T. Truxtun, United States Navy, W. Smith, G. P. Huffert, F. F. Driesback, William H. Felker, James B. Kent, James Gaston, From Para—Carl Medoch. From St. Thomas—Carlos T. Monagas, wife, child, and nurse, Antonio Meiado, Francisco Bosco, George Weichers, William Tabing, F. C. Davis, Antonio Firpo, E. Virges, Isaac F. Roe, J. W. Bell, W. Laurie, George Lamarie, Henry McMillen, Mrs. Sarah Thurston, Jacob von Praag, J. D. Moore, J. Gumbs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:15 | Sun sets.....6:51 | Moon rises..8:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:47 | Gov. Island 10:36 | Hell Gate..11:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Canima (Br.,) Liddecoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Nereus, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; W. A. Schulten, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gilert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina, via Port Royal, H. Geipke; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Experiment, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Bertha, (Norw.,) Jaam, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Teteus, Bockmann & Co.; Iris, (Ger.,) Pfeiffer, Bremen, K. Parmstedt & Co.; Lavinia, Davis, Havre, Fr., Brett Son & Co.

Brigs Hesketer, (Br.,) Blaxeuridge, Penarth Roads for orders, George F. Bulley; C. A. Borey, (Br.,) Scott, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Stephen G. Pinkham, Pinkham, Bangor, Me., Isaac R. Staples; Whitney Long, Hay, Fernandina, Fla., Parsons & Loud; Prussian General, (Br.,) Haley, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; Phebe, Medero, St. Johns, Antigua, W. I., B. J. Wenberg; Silver Star, Sumnerton, Para, Braz., Francis Moran; Ann E. Valentine, Potter, Savanilla, U. S. C., Van Brunt Bros.; J. S. Moulton, Gurley, Portsmouth, N. H., master; Ida May, Lamson, Pembroke, Me., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Tunis Depew, Baker, Boston, Mass., Chas. Tunis.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para Aug. 5, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. The United States flag-ship Brooklyn, Rear Admiral LeRoy, was at Rio Janeiro; would leave in a few days for northern ports of Brazil. The United States steamer Monongahela was at the River Platte. All well in the squadron. Aug. 5, schr. Maggie Abbott, Abbott, left Para for New-York. July 9, was struck by lightning; the same day, in Para River, lost topmast; returned to Para for repairs and would leave Aug. 8 for New-York.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship M. P. Grace, (new, 1,900 tons,) Wilbur, Bath, Me., 5 da., in ballast to Chapman & Co.

Bark La Plata, Phillips, Montevideo 54 da., with hides to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Hilsingor, (Dan.,) George, Greenock 21 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. July 28, struck soundings on southern edge of Newfoundland Banks; saw two icebergs; had light S. W. winds since; Aug. 3, lat. 40 N., lon. 56 W., spoke bark Amason, (Norw.,) from Grimstad, for Baltimore, 20 da. out; 14th, lat. 41 N., lon. 65 W., bark with signal letters R Q C B, from Belfast, for New-York, 31 da. out.

Bark Smyrniote, (of Boston,) Sears, Leghorn 51 da., with marble to Russell & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 13; July 22, lat. 39, lon. 23 30, had a gale from S. W. lasting twelve hours; lost jib-boom; Aug. 1, lat. 44 30, lon. 45 40, had a heavy gale from N. N. E. lasting twelve hours; lost main top-gallant yard and sprung main top-gallant mast.

Bark Emerald, (Norw.,) Petersen, Halifax 11 da., in ballast to Teteus & Bockmann. Passed ten large icebergs between July 3 and Aug. 7.

Bark Maria Antonio, (Span.,) Alvado, Cadiz 38 da., with wine, &c., to Herman Butjer & Bro.

Bark Reguina, (Norw.,) Holtes, Arendal 33 da., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark John Johnson, (of Annapolis,) Haines, Hamburg 49 da., in ballast to Perkins & Job. July 29, lat. 45 30, lon. 49 30, passed two icebergs, about five miles apart; Aug. 12, lat. 40 30, lon. 66 20, spoke bark Gesener, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen.

Bark Odd, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Sydney, C. B., 16 da., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Teteus Bockmann & Co.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 6 da., with naval stores to Bolmer, Potter & Co.

Brig Salve, Johnston, of and 9 da. from St. John, N. B., with laths to Pomares & Cushman.

Brig Thetis, Spalekhavin, Curacoa 15 da., with coffee, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig William Mallory, Jr., Forsyth, Mystic, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Florence, ——, Boston 3 da., in ballast to order.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, (of Machias,) Robinson, Sand River, N. S., 7 da., with piling to A. Richardson.

Schr. Trinidad, (Sp.,) Siljes, Havana 10 da., in ballast to F. Marquez.

Schr. H. M. Clark, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. J. R. Hoyt, Lyon, Baltimore.
Schr. J. A. Crawford, Hallock, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. R. Halliday, Jackway, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mignonette Covington, Virginia.
Schr. J. D. Williams, Pearce, Baltimore.
Schr. Johnathan Cone, White, Norwich.
Schr. Success, Richards, Norwich.
Schr. Eagle, Ackens, Norwich.
Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. James A. Bartlett, Harris, Boston.
Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Eliza Williams, Phillips, Boston.
Sch. John S. Beacham, Beacham, Boston.
Schr. H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Lucy, Phillips, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Amelia, Crosby, Cape Ann.
Schr. Como, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Providence.
Schr. James W. Boyle, Chumley, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindaley, Providence.
Schr. Robert Blair, King, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. A. G. Lawson, Mehrof, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. H. Yonman, Reed, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Reed, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chancellor Ferguson, New-Haven.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Buck, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disoway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. A. T. Cohn, Brown, Pawtucket.
Schr. Xebec, Shopshire, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Kate